Historical Society of

# THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MAY 12th, 1925.

*FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 7*

## The Advent of Tea to England

**Tea was not used to any extent in England till about the middle of the seventeenth century, although knowledge of the wonderful qualities of the beverage had reached Europe as early as 1517. During the seventeenth century, all tea was imported from China and cost from $25.00 to $50.00 per pound. Not until 1836 did any tea reach England from India. In that year the first shipment was made from the now famous tea growing district of Assam. India today supplies fully half the world's tea requirements and provides some of the finest teas grown. The rich body of "SALADA" is due to the select India teas used in the blend.**

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A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

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WOMAN WANTED—For general housework. Apply CATON'S RESTAURANT. 24-b

HOUSE TO RENT—All modern conveniences. Bridge street east. Apply to BLAKE HUNT. 23-bp

LOVERS IDEAL LETTER CLUB—Sweethearts for everybody. (stamp). Doris Dawn, Station H., Cleveland, Ohio. 18-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—Frame house on the corner of Bridge and East Sts. Apply to MRS. GEO. H. PERRY, Box 128. 21-d

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

FOR SALE—Best varieties of Strawberry Plants, at $5.00 and $6.00 per 100. CHAS THOMPSON, R. R. No. 5, Napanee. 22-bp

HOUSE TO RENT—On Mill street, just below Harvey Warner Park, 6-roomed house, electric lights, modern conveniences, good garden, henhouse and barn. Vacant June 1st. Apply to FRED J. VANALSTINE.

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Farm, 225 acres, more or less, of late R. A. Fowler, M.P., and summer home, 2 acres, more or less, of late Daniel Fowler, R.C.A., Amherst Island. Apply to M. WILSON, Napanee, Ontario. 22-tf

PLANTS FOR SALE—Columbia Raspberries and leading varieties of Strawberries. Write or phone R. P. JOYCE, Napanee, R. R. No. 3, Phone 230-r2. For information or supply call at Scrimshaw's grocery. 20-tf

FOR SALE—Brick home of the late George A. Blewett, West Street, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, furnace, barn, garage and garden. Also part of vacant lot north side of Mill street. Apply to M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee. 18-tf

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

Analyze Your Spendings

ANALYZE carefully the money you have been spending. You will find that quite a large proportion of it might have been saved with little or no inconvenience.
Decide now that you will deposit in the bank regularly that portion of your earnings which your analysis shows you can save.

THE DOMINION BANK
NAPANEE BRANCH,
C. WAITE. Manager.

## JUDGING PREMIER FERGUSON

Government critics have accused Premier Ferguson of breaking his word in regard to the beer measure. That he did so is beyond dispute. The record shows it. But after all, that does not very much matter in one respect. What really matters is that the government of which he is the head, has, in this, and other matters, acted without regard for any set of just principles in the administration of the people's affairs. The beer bill, like the gerrymander, was brought in for the sole purpose of affecting votes, making them more valuable and perhaps more numerous, if possible, than the votes of any other party.

Premier Ferguson is to be judged then, not as a man who will break his word and justify the apparent inconsistency. That can sometimes be done with justice and right to the general advantage of the people, providing there is a crisis in the public seen exigency that alters a situation. But Mr. Ferguson is to be judged only as a political politician spying out trivial vantage points for his party, playing back-alley politics by the methods best known to himself; as insincere in his utterances; earnest only for his own security.

With a great blowing of trumpets and beating of drums the Ferguson government came into power in 1923 crying for less expenditure. In its two years of office it has spent more than any of its predecessors, in spite of curtailed road building activities and in spite of less capital expenditure on Hydro and T. and N. O. works and similar ventures. Where did the money go? Mostly in patronage. Every riding has its patronage committee. In Toronto every ward has such a committee. Jobs are ladled out like soup. Two new deputy ministerships have been created, with provision for fat salaries. They were no more needed than a new Parliament Building. The Provincial Secretary already had an assistant. But he now has a deputy also. The Minister of Health and Labor had a deputy for Labor and an efficient M.O.H. Now he has a deputy for Health.

## OFFERS OF SITES FOR HOUSE OF REFUGE PURPOSES

Owners of Real Estate—45 acres or more within 12 miles of Napanee desirous of selling same are requested to send description and particulars to the undersigned on or before Monday, 8th June, 1925.
By order of Council.
W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.
Napanee, May 12th, 1925. 24-d

TENDERS FOR COAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Purchasing Agent, Department Buildings & Works, Ottawa, will be received by him until **12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Tuesday, May 26, 1925**, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the Province of Ontario, including the City of Ottawa.

Forms of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from W. W. Pearson, Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; W. Corrigan and R. Winter, General Post Office, Toronto; Power Son Dreyer, Kingston, and from the caretakers of the various Dominion Buildings in Ontario, outside of Ottawa, Toronto and Kingston. Tenders will not be considered unless made on these forms.

The right to demand from the successful tenderer a deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the contract, is reserved.
By order,
S. E. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 6, 1925. 24-b

## WOMEN AND MEN RAISING MINK WITH PROFIT

Mink fur scarce, expensive; splendid opportunity to make money. Great pets, easily raised, backyard or farm, running water unnecessary. Cheap homemade pens, fed two ounces ordinary food once daily. Families 2-8, figure profits from ten females. Booklet for beginners on buying stock, building pens, feeding, breeding, care and management. Price 60c. A. MacLAREN, Box 633, Ottawa, Canada.

TIRES!
Gutta Percha
Cross Cord
Oversize
30 x 3½
$10.95
Bath Garage

## HORSE BACK RIDE ACROSS ROCKIES

SADDLE TRIP OF 250 MILES FROM JASPER TO FIELD FOR TOURISTS

A twenty-five day pack and saddle horse tour along the Alberta-British Columbia boundary from Jasper Park to Field will be a unique feature of Rocky Mountain pleasures this summer, according to an announcement made by the Canadian National Railways. The tour will be conducted by Jack Brewster, one of the most experienced guides in the Canadian Rockies.

The route to be followed is one that will take the trail riders through the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, in some places on the Continental Divide itself—the backbone of that famous range—past glaciers and through valleys which have seldom been visited by any except those who live their lives in the mountains. Altogether the route to be covered will be two hundred miles long and this in itself is a new feature in Rocky Mountain attractions. In the past trips have been confined largely to trails adjacent to a central headquarters such as Jasper Park Lodge and only on special occasions when well organized parties of geologists or alpinists have desired to penetrate the Rockies, have trips been arranged on such a large scale. This year, therefore, to begin a new era in Rocky Mountain travel as it makes it possible for the ordinary tourist to enter a section of the country which has been practically closed to him in the past.

The party who will make the first trip over the Glacier Trail"—as the tour will be known—will leave Jasper Park Lodge on July 1st, and will reach Field, twenty-five days later. The return trip from Field will begin on August 1st, and end at Jasper in August 25th. The southward trip will be made by a party assembling at Jasper and the northward by an entirely new party assembling at Field.

With an average of less than ten miles a day to be covered, the trip will be sufficiently leisurely to permit those taking part to enjoy the full beauties of the sights to be seen. These are many and magnificent as the route will traverse such country as Maligne Lake, said by many to be the most beautiful lake in the Rockies, the Athabaska Glacier, the Columbia Ice Field and Mount Assiniboine, a peak of 10,000 feet from whose heights one can see more than a dozen mountains, all higher than 10,000 feet. As the trip is not confined to any number it is expected that many tourists who are at Jasper about July 1st, and at Field a month later, will make the trip.

STELLA.

Farmers have not been getting along very steadily with their spring seeding owing to the wet weather. A few have finished the job.

Quite a number of houses have received fresh coats of paint this spring, among them are Reginald Instant's, J. F. Henderson's, S. Reid's and others.

Mr. Stocker in Brockville has commenced her regular runs on the Bay to the city on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Two travellers for the International Stock Food Co., Toronto, were on the Island for a few days.

The Salvation Army collectors were also on the island recently.

Walter Wemp lost a valuable horse last week.

D. Dodd, Hamilton, spent a few days with his son here.

R. Gibson has accepted a position with the Frontenac Dredging Co., at Collin's Bay.

Wagons for sale—See the Mills Co's Adv.

In the Lands and Forests department there is now a deputy to the deputy minister, a new position, filled by a relative of the Premier. In the Amusement Tax and Motion Picture branch two jobs once held by one man are now held by two Tories, each of them getting a bigger salary than the one former employee received. And so on through the departments.

On top of all, the government announces new taxation which is calculated to bring in something over five million dollars per year, so that three millions can be applied to the sinking fund which is created, and there will still be two millions more to spend—now on additional patronage if you like, without affecting the Budget as the past year. Under these circumstances can we expect reductions in expenditure? Not with a Tory government, backed up and surrounded by its patronage committees; its "machine," ever in need of provender; its taste for display and pomp and its Treasurer having already predicted another deficit, thus relieving the Administration from any need to economize so far as its promises are concerned.

Not content with robbing the Liberal elector of his franchise; not content with imposing strong-er liquor, new forms of taxation, and the gerrymander, Ministers calmly, with their hands, vote themselves a munificent increase, and set about spending the extra taxes they will collect.

NO SCRAMBLED ROMANCE FOR HER.

"Would it be fowl for me to entertain a chicken like you."

"Sorry, old Top; I have a date with an egg and don't want to break it."

## RICHMOND MINUTES

Monday, May 4th, 1925.

Council met in the Town Hall, Selby. Members all present, the Reeve presiding.

Minutes of last session were read and confirmed.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that John McFarlane's Pay Sheet No. 1, amounting to $336.25, be paid and order issued to various men on pay sheet. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that the following snow accounts be paid: Harry Oliver $6.00; J. N. Richmond $19.40; Durland McCutcheon $3.20; Fred Armstrong $18.70; Eli Thompson $8.75; W. J. McConnell $6.00. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by C. Hartin, that W. J. McConnell receive bonus on wire fence, $6.25; refund on ditch account, $7.20. Carried.

Moved by M. H. Sexsmith, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the County Treasurer be notified not to sell the property s p lot 7, con. 10, for back taxes this year. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the application with the Dobbs Insurance Company be accepted and that the application be signed by Reeve and Treasurer. Carried.

M. H. Sexsmith asked for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—C. Hartin, E. A. McQuaig, M. Dupre.

Nays—M. H. Sexsmith, A. McCutcheon.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the Treasurer issue a cheque to Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., for $230.00, being payment in full for grader No. 5, with scarifier attachment. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that the following accounts be paid: Mrs. Money and N. Hartin, aid for May, $5.00 each. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet June 1st, 1925, at 9 o'clock for Court of Revision and Council.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

CAMDEN EAST.

This district has been experiencing very cold weather and there is not much sowing done yet. Some gardens have been put in and some house-cleaning has been done.

Mr. L. Hunpt is here looking after the railroad being prepared to bring in the supplies to manufacture paper at the Camden East paper mills.

Mr. Will Snider, of Violet West, spent Sunday last with friends in the village. Mr. Fred Snider and Mr. L. Hartman.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snider were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Histed on Sunday evening last.

Captain Thomas and Captain Bonny and Adjutant Hall of the Army were canvassing this village on Tuesday last for self-denial week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Greenway and daughter, of Ottawa, spent last week-end with his mother Mrs. Mary Greenway, Macdonald and family, and calling on several old friends.

Mr. Jesse Card's mother, of Marlbank, is spending some time here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, accompanied by Mrs. Jesse Card and children motored to Napanee on Sunday afternoon last and to Adolphustown, and took tea with Mr. Wright's sister.

Mr. Frank Snider and son, of Violet, motored here Sunday last and called on Mrs. Fred, and motored to Colebrook East to visit their sister and her family.

Your Lawn.
Must be kept neat and trim. See our new Woodyatt Lawn Mowers, Shears, Lawn Hose.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

DESERONTO ROAD.

Mr. Joe Budraw, wife and child, of Point Anne, made a visit one day last week with Mrs. Budraw's grandmother, Mrs. Arnold.

Mrs. Stewart Bowen, a life-long resident of this road, but for the last two years a resident of Deseronto (owing to the loss of their home by fire), who died some few weeks ago, was buried in the Deseronto cemetery on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Bowen was an aunt of Mr. Harry Oliver.

Mr. Edward Rendell has practically retired from farming and moved to Deseronto, taking with him his wife and two daughters, and leaving his son, Ross and wife on the farm.

Mr. Bert Bowen suffered quite a loss recently when one of his new chicken houses, containing one hundred and fifty baby chicks caught fire and burnt down. The chickens also were a total loss.

Mr. Bowen is one of the foremost men in the poultry business in this part of the country.

Mr. Mason Bailey, of Deseronto, has purchased the old Brock Mason property and has just completed the job of tearing down the old house and built some 75 years ago.

Mrs. Clayton Tice, of Wellington, and Mrs. Edward County, is home for a week with her mother and brother, Mrs. Edith and Harold McCaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Miller, Napanee, made a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Rendell one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. VanVlack, Mr. and Mrs. F. VanVlack and Mrs. Edith McCaul spent a day recently visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, of Corbyville.

A Bargain!!
One only electric washing machine, exceptional value, at a money-saving price of at least $50.00. See it at
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

## OPERA OF IOLANTHE

TWO CHARMING PERFORMANCES GIVEN AT THE ARMOURIES, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY LAST

SPLENDID PRODUCTION BY THE MUSICAL AND LITERARY CLUB.

The Opera of "Iolanthe," which was presented at the Armouries on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday of last week, under the auspices of the Napanee Musical and Literary Club, was a pronounced success and those who took part in the production have every reason to feel proud that their efforts contributed to this happy culmination.

While great credit is due to the excellent work of the club and of the members of the caste and chorus, a large meed of praise is due to the excellent training of the stage manager, Mr. Agar Adamson, of Kingston, Mr. Marvin Rathbun, of Deseronto, and Mrs. Cameron Wilson, conductor of the Orchestra.

Mr. W. T. Waller, to whose care was left the building and fitting-up of the stage, needs might be written in his praise, but suffice it to say, it was O. K.

Mrs. D'Arcy Sneath and her sister, Miss Helen Herrington, the club and the public are indebted for so many things that it would be almost impossible to enumerate them. To them is due the selection of the beautiful costumes and flowers and other stage effects.

The lighting effects were controlled by Mr. Harold Herrington and the admirable effects of the different colored lights were much appreciated.

The opera of "Iolanthe," or the Peer and the Peri, has a peculiar quality of its own, which grows on one the oftener it is heard and witnessed, and it will well live long after other operas have sunk to oblivion. The peculiar quality referred to is that while it is true opera it frequently verges on the lines of comedy, but with such a touch it calls for an agility both in its histrionic and musical attributes. So the reader can the better understand the matter it is well to keep in mind the synopsis of the story on which the opera is founded.

Iolanthe is a fairy who twenty-five years ago broke the fairy law by marrying a mere man. It was considered to death. The Fairy Queen, however, changed the sentence to banishment. Iolanthe's sons are then introduced to Iolanthe. Her son, Strephon, a shepherd, is in love with Phyllis, a ward in Chancery. The Lord Chancellor has decided to marry without the Lord Chancellor's consent. The Peers also seek to marry Phyllis and she, becoming jealous of Iolanthe, whom no one believes is Strephon's mother, decides to marry one of the Peers. The Fairy Queen, to avenge Strephon, makes him a member of parliament where he makes a more moral Government of the Peers. Phyllis and Strephon are reconciled and induce Iolanthe to intercede with the Lord Chancellor, who has decided to marry Phyllis himself. Iolanthe reveals herself as his long fairy love and is again doomed to death by the Queen. But the Lord Chancellor finds a way out of the difficulty and all ends happily.

THE CAST.

The Lord Chancellor — Mr. Cyril Waite.
Earl of Mountararat—Mr. Reg. Wiseman.
Earl Tolloller—Mr. Jack Caldwell.
Private Willis (of the Grenadier Guards)—Mr. J. G. Daly.
Phyllis (an Arcadian Shepherd)—Mr. Fred Gilfillan.
Queen of the Fairies—Mrs. W. E. Powell.
Iolanthe (A Fairy, Strephon's Mother)—Miss Georgie Robinson.
Celia—Miss Hilda McGreer.
Leila—Miss Olive McMillan.
Fleta—Miss Helen Davy.
Phyllis (an Arcadian Shepherdess and Ward in Chancery)—Mrs. D'Aarcy Sneath.
Chorus of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons and Fairies.

ORCHESTRA.

Mrs. Cameron Wilson, Conductor; Miss Jessie Cleall, Mrs. A. E. Smith, H. McGreer, B. M. Black, R. Garrett, E. Baughan, A. Wilson, A. E. Smith, Piano, Mrs. B. M. Black.

CHORUS OF FAIRIES.

Mrs. Valkman, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Herrington, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. G. Daly, Miss Vera McKim, Miss Evelyn McKim, Miss Irene Garrison, Miss M. Rankin, Miss M. Rankin, Miss Letha Scott, Miss Dorothy Scott, Miss Lillian Birchell, Miss Grace Oliver, Miss Francis Dwyer, Miss Helen Hoag, Miss Mullaley, Miss Beatrice Baughan.

CHORUS OF PEERS

Messrs. Harry Scott, W. S. Grass, Cecil Grass, Grant Paul, E. Pollard, E. Gilfillan, Seymour Wright, Jack Judson, G. Gleeson, J. Marshall, A. Garrison, C. Walters, E. Cooke, Art. Wood, Jack Adams, H. Benn, F. LaSalle.

On both evenings very large audiences were present and expressed their appreciation by hearty applause and repeated encores.

One outstanding feature of the performance was that the parts taken by each of the actors was done entirely without prompting, and in the case of Mr. Cyril Waite, who acted the part of Lord Chancellor, it was somewhat remarkable, as his role was rather intricate and called for an almost continuous flow of language. He acted the part to perfection. His solos were excellent.

Earl Mountararat, Mr. Reg. Wiseman and Earl Tolloller, Mr. Jack Caldwell, looked fine in their Court costumes, acted their parts well and rendered their solos in fine voices in the music of the opera and at the same time gratified their hearers.

Private Willis (of the Grenadier Guards), Mr. J. G. Daly, had the stage to himself when the curtain went up at the opening of the second act. He received a salvo of applause, and although on sentry duty, he had to acknowledge the tribute to his popularity. He played his part well and, his singing elicited further applause. The Musical Club could not invent another ribbon wherewith to decorate his manly breast, in honor of another victory.

Mr. Fred Cliff as Strephon and Mrs. D'Aarcy Sneath as Phyllis, made a handsome pair of lovers. They acted and sang their parts well and had the audience with them all the time.

Mr. Cliff possesses a voice of great strength and sweetness, and took the part of Strephon to perfection. The role of Phyllis, admirably played by Mrs. Sneath, is the most difficult singing part in the opera, demanding a range of two octaves, with awkward intervals and difficult rhythm.

Mrs. W. E. Powell as Queen of the Fairies was indeed good, her costume was charming as was her acting and manner, and her singing of several solos was well suited to the songs she sang.

The part of Iolanthe was delightfully taken by Miss Georgie Robinson and her sweet voice added to the charm. Her rendition of "My Lord a Suppliant at Your Feet," was very good.

Miss Hilda McGreer, Miss Olive McMillan and Miss Helen Davy, as Celia, Leila and Fleta, acted and played their parts most admirably.

The Chorus of Fairies was lovely in the many tinted gowns with floral wands, and the sweet music they rendered matched the pretty faces and daintiness of dress.

The Chorus of Peers looked grand in their Court uniforms. The insignia of the Order of the Garter, etc., and their splendid music was all that could be desired.

In conclusion we would say that in an opera, the greatest of all factors is the orchestra, for it is the only one that can make or mar the success of the opera and the orchestra to gloss over any weak spots anywhere, to cover a bad note, to add a tone of pathos or joy where necessary, to carry the whole burden of the opera on its instruments and to make the singers appear at their best. All this Mrs. Cameron Wilson and her orchestra did for "Iolanthe."

Mr. Bertram Hawley secured a splendid flashlight of the company on Thursday evening.

The Executive must feel that the success of the opera is the best possible vindication of the policy followed this year by the club, of developing home talent.

Another performance of Iolanthe will be given in Naylor's Opera House, Deseronto, on Thursday evening.

TAMWORTH.

W. J. Black, M.P.P., was in town on Wednesday last.

Herbert Stinson died suddenly on Sunday morning last after taking a dose of carbolic acid. The doctor was called, but too late to render assistance. Deceased had been in very poor health for several weeks and had a mortgage settled mind. The funeral was held at Christ church on Tuesday and was very large. His family have the sympathy of the community.

W. B. Richardson, Yarker, has moved into town and living in the Thornton block. He is very happy to get back home.

The 25th of May promises to be a big day in Tamworth.

There was a large gathering of the Presbyterians on Tuesday last at the annual church union. The service was held in the Presbyterian church.

W. J. Wills, M.P., is visiting his son, Ross Paul.

Odessa will play Tamworth at baseball on May 25th.

Rev. Mr. Wood and Rev. Mr. Thornlee called on friends in town on Wednesday last.

MOSCOW.

A large crowd attended service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last.

Miss Florence Huffman spent last week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Huffman spent Saturday and Sunday last in Kingston.

The many friends of Miss Mary Palmer are pleased to hear she is recovering after her recent illness. She is attended by her sister, Mrs. Long, Peterboro.

Mrs. Ed. Bedford spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Miss Ella Evans spent a few days with Mrs. Geo. Lampkin.

Major and Mrs. Sidney Embury and Mr. and Mrs. Bell attended the funeral of the late Herbert Stinson at Tamworth on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Asselstine, of Hawley, called on friends here recently.

Mr. Fisher attended the funeral of the late Mr. Toner on Sunday last.

Mrs. E. L. VanLuven is spending a few days in Kingston.

The delights of a boat trip from Napanee to Picton are many, for while one admires the picturesque Napanee River and up the beautiful Bay of Quinte, a panoramic scene of beauty greets the eye on every side, and this delightful trip is in store for all who take in the Steamer "Brockville's" excursion to Picton's Big Victoria Day celebration, on Monday, May 25th. The fare is but 75c. return and the boat will leave Napanee at 9.00 a.m., returning from Picton 5.00 p.m.

## ON PARLIAMENT HILL

Ottawa, May 2nd, 1925—An interesting sidelight on the present situation in Parliament and the position in which the major Progressive Group would be placed were it to solidly carry out the idea in the minds of some of the members, of uniting with the Conservatives and voting the Liberals out of power was presented this week in an illuminating speech by one of the Saskatchewan Progressives, Thomas H. McCenica (battleford). "This tariff situation is an important matter," said Mr. McCenica. "We are going to have a vote on the Budget. I do not propose to vote for the Conservative amendment. That is quite settled in my mind. Now, how about the Budget? My hon. friends to my right (Opposition) are going to vote against it because the tariff is not high enough. My friends to my left (his fellow Progressives) are supposed to vote against it because it is too high. If I vote against it and my friends on my right against it, am I by voting with me or am I voting with them? Or are we trying to hitch up a team and pull the Government from the seat of power, with one horse pulling East and the other pulling West? And if we succeed, who is going to get the credit and who is going to take the responsibility? That is the question I would like to have settled in my mind. What would be the issue in the next campaign if we were to put the Government out of office on this vote? Would it mean that we were in favour of a higher tariff or in favour of a lower tariff? That is a question for hon. gentlemen to try to settle one way or the other."

A POLICY OF EQUAL JUSTICE

A stirring appeal for a true National Policy in Canada that will serve to knit the Dominion more closely together was made in the debate by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice. "The National Policy," said Mr. Lapointe, "is one that will give equal justice to all. That equal justice, I am afraid, cannot come from those who want everything their own way without considering the interests of others. It cannot come from any party which is Eastern or Western in its character and which policy depends only to one or the other of our great geographical sections. How many times did we hear the suggestion made by different people in Eastern Canada that Quebec and Ontario should unite against the activities of the West. Sir, I would rather see the Liberal party and the Government of which I am a member go down in defeat than attain an ephemeral success, an inglorious victory, by such nefarious methods. I believe in Canada, in the whole of Canada, Canada for Canadians is a splendid policy, but it must be Canada for all Canadians, not for any privileged section of the people."

MR. MEIGHEN'S CRITICISMS

Mr. Meighen, leader of the Opposition, in summing up the debate for the Conservatives and in attacking the Government, declared that the surplus claimed by the Liberals this year was fictitious and was concocted solely for the purpose of making headlines in the newspapers. He scored the addition of the debt on account of the Canadian National Railways and denounced the maintenance of a separate Colonization branch of that road when the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Ottawa was ample to do the work. In his concluding sentences he said the Government substituted excuses and promises of revival of trade for any concrete policy which would extricate Canada from its great financial difficulties. The Conservative amendment, he pointed out, called for a reduction in taxes, particularly of those taxes which bore directly on the average citizen. There was, he said, not one Progressive member in the House who had not advocated the same thing, and thereby Mr. Meighen unintentionally disclosed the reason for the curious wording of the amendment. It was designed to catch Progressive support by calling for lower taxes, while at the same time it called for a higher tariff which is a tax, too. "This time," added Mr. Meighen, "the people are going to find out whether Hon. Progressives are interested only in continuing this Government in office or in application of sound principles in government."

PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

The Prime Minister's review of the Government's record, his summary of fiscal policy and of what had been achieved in the way of reducing expenditures and taxation was undoubtedly one of his best efforts in Parliament. He noted that during the year 1921-22, the last of the Conservative administration, total disbursement on Government expenses had been $464,000,000, or $51.77 per head. During the last fiscal year it had been $350,000,000 (revised figures or $37.51 per head. For every $4.00 that had been spent in 1921-22, the Government was now spending only $3.00. A similar reduction held with regard to taxation. His concluding summary of achievement brought a great demonstration from his followers. "Let me conclude with these words," he said, "in the short time that we have been in office of some three years or more we have reduced the public debt. We have reduced taxation, the cost of living and the cost of the public service. More than that, we are able to point to a vast increase in the trade of the country, to the growing of national unity, to an improvement in our credit, as witness the circumstance that today the Canadian dollar is quoted at a premium in New York. Having regard to all these circumstances, I think this Government is entitled, at least from hon. gentlemen, who have promised honest co-operation where the Government failed to serve the country's interest, to support of the Budget which it has brought down at this session."

### QUAINT CUSTOMS IN CHINA.

**Men Are Sacred, Superior Beings In China.**

In China the individual is next to nobody and the family everything. And family does not mean simply a Chinaman's immediate household, his wife and children, but also his parents, his grandparents, his granduncles, his brothers, their wives and children, his young married sisters, and the many servants necessary to attend to their wants.

**Quite probably,** the Chinese people will be living under the same roof. Every son when he marries brings his wife to his father's house, and their children are born and brought up there. The greatest sin a man can commit is to harm his family or disgrace his ancestors.

Waste to a Chinaman is considered stupid. Both high and low are economical and careful with clothing. It would never occur to them to throw away or destroy any piece of cotton or silk woven with so much patience by somebody, while one good thread remains.

The Chinese are a logical race, says Lady Hosie in "Two Gentlemen of China." When they see no reason to risk their lives, they decline to do so, if they can possibly help it. Once, however, show them a good and sufficient reason, and they are as fearless of death as any other nation.

Men are sacred, superior beings in China. Lady Hosie tells of an English mother who had twins, a boy and a girl. Once both were crying as meantime approached and, in haste, the mother picked up the nearest child, which happened to be the girl. Her Chinese servant plucked the child tactfully from her arms and gave her the other. "Feed the man-child first," she cried, shocked at the mother's ignorance of the relative importance of the sexes.

Surnames are limited in number, there being but one hundred all told, so everyone you meet must bear one of them. Christian names are frequent, for each child has a specially composed one for it.

There is no week as we know it, in China, only the day of the month, or the moon. Shops and businesses are open every day, there being no break in the whole year round, except for a few festivals. The workmen, apprentices and servants have no half-holidays and no Sundays.

Parental authority is very strong. No son would ever dream of opposing the wishes of his father.

When writing letters to each other a son uses most ceremonious phrases, written neatly and on proper paper, whereas a father may scribble how he likes and on any odd bits of paper.

The elder members of a family exact implicit obedience from the younger. If a sister is unmarried, and her elder brother finds what he considers a suitable husband for her, she is compelled to marry him. Were the ages reversed, however, the brother would have no authority to command obedience.

## SHORT MEMORIES USEFUL

A short memory is sometimes convenient. Critics in parties are, find this to be the case. Sir Henry Drayton, Conservative member for West York, is an unsparing if non-constructive critic. But the country needs something more than mere criticism at this hour of the day. Between 1911 and 1921 the Conservatives soft-pedalled on the tariff. Of course they talked about it, but what did they not talk about, for that matter? From time to time they cried that there must be a revision—always downward by the way—but action was conspicuously absent.

The other day Sir Henry deplored that fact that we were getting goods from foreign countries, $700,000,000 worth being brought in that ought to be excluded. Let us see what the attitude of his Leader was in this connection in 1920, before the landslide. Mr. Meighen said:

"You cannot have a high tariff because it tends to exclude that healthy element, namely foreign competition.

Does Sir Henry agree with this statement?

Mr. Meighen further said: "We have in Canada a territory of wide extent. We have a portion of Canada newer than the other portion, a more predominatingly agricultural country, needing to manufacturers and agricultural development; and secondly, the advantages of tariff do not accrue as yet."

Had he his eye on the prairie provinces?

But he goes on: "Upon the ground of those two reasons we must always have in this country nothing more than a moderate tariff under all conditions whatso-ever. That will be the purpose of revision under the principle clearly set out and enunciated by the Minister of Finance, to which we adhere."

Not a word about high protection in all this. Then Sir Henry Drayton chimed in as follows: "Our policy calls for a thorough revision of the tariff with a view to the adoption of such reasonable measures as are necessary to assist in providing adequate revenue, to stabilize legitimate industries and to encourage the establishment of new industries essential to the proper balanced development of the nation, to develop to the fullest extent our natural resources, to build up and promote and increase trade with the Mother Country and Sister Dominions, and to prevent the abuse of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer. Articles of luxury should be heavily taxed through the medium of customs and excise rates."

Was this the voice of Sir Henry Drayton? It was. It was the very exposition of real Liberal doctrine in the main at that, but all apparently forgotten as soon as arrived. But what were the changes adumbrated at the opening of Parliament in February, 1921? Of all this brave profession all we find is the following: Implementing the trade pact with the West Indies, "and thereby securing a more efficient carrying out of the dumping provisions and a further change having regard to the valuation of goods imported from foreign countries whose currencies had greatly depreciated, and with a view to the report of the tariff commission that was the outcome. It was an anti-climax, ludicrous and pitiable.

But it is the present Liberal government to go ahead with non-sectional and well considered plans for the development of our natural resources, the upbuilding of agriculture and commerce, a sane immigration policy not forgotten; more ready to act than to promise, and quicker to fulfil than to make pledges.

## IS THE DRIVER OR PEDESTRIAN TO BLAME?

By ERWIN GREER
President Greer College of Automotive Engineering

Who is to blame for the numerous accidents reported every day in the papers, the automobile driver or the pedestrian? The correct reply is "both."

There are many careless drivers who violate every commonsense rule of the road, and thoughtless pedestrians who blindly walk directly in front of a machine, trusting in Providence to save them. If the majority of pedestrians were not naturally careful when crossing a street and the majority of drivers didn't exercise seriously observe safety first rules there would be hundreds of more accidents every day.

I have drawn up a few simple "Don'ts" for pedestrians and drivers which I think would go a long way toward eliminating scores of accidents. They are as follows:

FOR PEDESTRIANS—

1. Don't step off the curbing to cross the street without glancing both ways.

2. Don't try to read your news paper crossing the street or stop to argue with a friend half- way over.

3. Don't walk behind a street car.

4. Don't try to run if caught between two machines.

5. Don't try to cross a crowded street if the police signal is set for the opposite direction.

6. Don't cross in the middle of the block.

7. On crowded downtown streets use safety lanes marked on the pavement.

FOR AUTO DRIVERS—

1. Don't turn a corner without sounding your horn.

2. Don't try to talk to someone in the back seat when making a turn.

3. Don't cut corners.

4. Don't get interested in something going on half a block behind you when making a crossing.

5. Don't try to break speed records going around a corner.

6. Don't try to dodge around the left side of a street car to get out of a blockade.

7. Don't try to cut too close to women and children, who are liable to get rattled.

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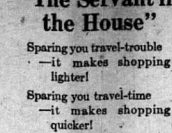


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## Here and There

It is expected that the present year will break all records in the movement of Eastern trans-atlantic travellers. It is estimated that over a quarter of a million Americans and Canadians will travel to Europe during the season.

The supply of farm hands for Western farms is not equal to the demand and the shortage is becoming more pronounced as the season progress, in spite of the large number of immigrants coming from Europe for this purpose.

During the eight months ending March 1925, 187,798 cars of grain were passed by the government inspectors for the western provinces. This number has only been exceeded four times in the past twenty-four years. Of the total for this year 105,555 were on Canadian Pacific lines.

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Canada's production of commercial fruits for the past year showed a decrease of $8,902,912 in value as compared with 1923. The total value of fruits grown in 1923 was $33,169,343 and in 1924, $24,266,431.

There has been a decided increase in the first quarter of this year in the ordinary life insurance written in Canada as compared with that of the corresponding period in 1924. The increase in March over February was from twenty-eight to thirty-five million dollars.

According to the first weekly report issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the crop acreage this year will be slightly less than last. It is estimated that Manitoba will sow about 2,643,000 acres this year, Saskatchewan 8,555,183 and Alberta 2,721,689 making a total area of 13,919,872 as compared with 14,153,905 in 1923.

Very encouraging reports as to the general agricultural outlook in Southern Alberta have been received from Canadian Pacific Agents around Calgary. Much more progress has been made with seeding than was anticipated and conditions are described as either "splendid", "fine" or good and in every case plenty of moisture in the ground is reported.

The country is being beseiged by moving-picture stars. Mary Pickford, Viola Dana, Tom Mix, Harold Lloyd and others have passed through within the last few weeks, and explored the Rocky Mountains and other Canadian attractions. The latest is Hoot Gibson, who is bringing a large company of movie people here to film the Calgary Stampede as an incident in a "super" drama.

Lord Aberdeen and Temair, former Governor-General of the Dominion and Lady Aberdeen passed through Canada recently with the British delegates to the seventh Quinquennial conference of the International Council of Women, of which the Marchioness is president and founder, at Washington. On the bridge at Niagara Falls Her Ladyship was presented with a golden key symbolic of free entry into the United States.

**Wagons for sale—See the Mills Co's Adv.**

### DRAMAS OF LOST PEOPLE.

**Detective Travelled Thirty Thousand Miles Without Results.**

Missing! The word suggests all sorts of possibilities, and hence a great hunt is often made for a person whose whereabouts are a mystery.

A search for a young man who disappeared a few years ago was continued for nearly two months and cost more than £1,000. His description was advertised in the newspapers and on hoardings, and inquiries were made at hospitals, hotels, boarding-houses, recruiting and shipping offices, and other places all over the country. Yet all the time he was in the army.

Still more comprehensive was the search for a London woman doctor whose body was ultimately discovered by chance in Richmond Park. A special feature of the efforts was the circulation of thousands of handbills among cabmen, waiters, hotel servants, and the like.

On another occasion a well-to-do Rhondda Valley an exploration committee was formed and a fund was raised. After the search, which ended in the discovery of the boy's body on the highest peak in the Glamorgan mountains, the balance in hand was disposed of by presenting gold medals bearing appropriate inscriptions to the explorers.

In the Merthyr Vale some years ago took place one of the biggest hunts of this kind ever known. Six hundred colliers set out in search of a boy who had disappeared. All efforts were unsuccessful, three hundred others took up the quest on the following day, to be succeeded by a fresh batch of adult hunters on the morrow, the services of the whole of these men representing a loss in wages of about £425. But all measures were in vain.

A house-to-house collection was then made, and with the proceeds a diver was obtained from Cardiff to search the deep pools in the river. Again no trace of the child was found. Twenty-one days after his disappearance, however, his body was discovered in the river.

Perhaps the greatest of all searches for the missing is one that is still in progress. Mr. Ambrose Small, a millionaire theatre owner of Toronto, who disappeared in December, 1919. One evening he left his office in the Grand Opera House and vanished.

Since then, every clue to his whereabouts has been followed up regardless of expense. Eleven months after his disappearance, for instance, a caretaker reported to the police that he had seen two men carrying something apparently heavy from a motor-car to a refuse dump. This story, even if true, did not amount to much. But a steam navvy was obtained, and with it very nearly all the ground near the place pointed out by the caretaker was turned over.

In such attempts to clear up the mystery, large sums have been spent. A Toronto detective has travelled more than thirty thousand miles in tracing rumors to their source.

**Jamaica.**

The coast line of Jamaica has been compared to the shape of a turtle, and the mountain range running through the centre of the island generally from west to east, is the turtle's back. The climate is one of the driest and most healthful in the world. On the coast the climate is hot and humid, but on the uplands it is delightfully mild and equable, and that of the mountain basins is most favorable to those suffering from lung affections and rheumatism.

Jamaica has 200 miles of railway, which all but encircles the island, mileage of Prince Edward Island; 2,300 miles of main highways; 1,300 miles of telegraph and an equal mileage of telephone lines.

The island contains a small garrison of regular troops, and a local artillery and rifle corps. Port Royal, on the eastern point of the island, is the capital, Kingston, is strongly fortified.

The inhabitants are generally healthy, and yellow fever, once very prevalent, now rarely occurs.

**Why Worry?**

People who consider our way of playing football rough should take a trip to America, to see how they do things there, says London Answers. Lord Dewar, on his last trip to the States, was amazed at the number of casualties which occurred on sports grounds, and even more at the calmness with which these casualties were viewed.

He mentioned the point to an American.

"I guess we don't worry too much about it," replied the American. "I recollect once when a commercial traveller died in the hotel I owned I wired his firm asking what was to be done with the deceased. Back came the reply, 'Send his pockets, mail his orders, and send his samples by passenger train.'"

**Sings to Highlanders.**

There is a story told of an English listener who, after picking up Aberdeen, complained of the atmospherics, but learned later that it was the station director, Mr. Neil Maclean, M.A., singing one of his Gaelic songs.

Mr. Maclean, as a matter of fact, is one of the most accomplished singers in the Scottish mother tongue and has delighted many listeners in the Highlands who are unable, because of their ignorance of English, to enjoy many other items.

**To Clean Wallpaper.**

Clean dirty wallpaper with stale bread. A loaf at least three days old should be used, and the walls lightly rubbed downwards with the crumb.

**A Porcelain Bridge.**

A bridge near Peking, China, is made entirely of porcelain, each piece of which was modelled by hand.


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## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL,
Editor of The Sunday School Times.

### SAUL BECOMES A CHRISTIAN.

Sunday, May 17.—Acts 9:1-19.

Golden Text—If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. (II Cor. 5:17.

When Stephen was stoned to death, the young man who did the killing "laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul" (Acts 7:58). That young man was more than a mere bystander; the next chapter tells us that Saul was not consenting unto his Stephen's death," and now, at the beginning of this lesson, we read that "Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord," pushed his campaign of persecution far beyond Jerusalem, up in the North to Damascus.

His campaign was brought to a sudden stop by Christ Himself. Bringing together the Scriptures, in the 9th, 22nd and 26th chapters of Acts, and in I Corinthians 15:7-8, we see that the risen and ascended Christ appeared to Saul, not in a vision, but in a person. Twelve Saul and more than him, and he used to restore his eyesight. Ananias was the first human being to be trusted with the amazing but glad news that Saul, the violent persecutor, was to be become God's chosen vessel, an ambassador of Christ, "to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel."

Ananias, frustingly, lovingly, did as the Lord directed, called Saul "Brother," fellow-disciple with him in the name of Jesus. Saul's sight was restored, he was baptized, and he was filled with the Holy Spirit.

Saul had strong natural qualifications, and they were not the reason why all this happened. Let us never forget that it was the sheer, unexplainable, undeserved grace of God that singled out Saul from all Israel and made him the first recipient of heavenly instruction in the whole Gospel of Jesus Christ, that through his writings you and I might have the heart-cheering knowledge of self could not give His apostles during His earthly lifetime, to be said: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." John 16:12.


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# Where Ardent Anglers Seek Quebec's Fishing

VAL MORIN BROOK TROUT, TWO FEET LONG

ON A LAURENTIAN LAKE IN QUEBEC

BIG 14-LB. GREY TROUT FROM A LAURENTIAN LAKE

An army of anglers is preparing for the annual fishing expeditions to the province of Quebec, where innumerable rivers, streamlets and brooks, as well as lakes of every size and shape, are the habitat of many gamy fish. Once a Quebec fisherman, always a Quebec fisherman. The opening day for the pursuit of this sport is May 1st, and a week earlier the sportsmen started their northward trek to be the first one to land a trophy.

Brook trout are particularly desired and the fisherman who hooks a large one of this fighting species, is indeed a proud person. There are numerous waters that yield brook trout generously, especially along the 160 miles of the Mont Laurier branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway that runs northwest of Montreal into the Laurentian Mountains.

Trout can be taken from the pools of streams on either side of the railway all the way from St. Jerome to Mont Laurier at the end of steel, and if one is an adventurous sportsman, he will delve into the wild woods and waters beyond, for the natives are enthusiastic as to Lake Dumouchel, 3 miles to the north, famous for its red trout; Lake Thibault, 3 miles east, that offers good pike fishing; Lac des Ecorces, which is 4 miles south, with one hotel and two fishing clubs, whose guests enjoy good sport catching pike, dore and "whitefish", as locally termed. Lac des Isles, seven miles south of Mont Laurier, is a charming summer resort. This lake is 30 miles in circumference and contains 27 islands, many of them bearing cottages. It is noted for its beautiful scenery and the large trout that inhabit it.

There are 27 stations between St. Jerome and Mont Laurier, and a stop-off at nearly any one of them leads to excellent fishing grounds. Some of the most popular points are St. Faustin with its surrounding waters; St. Jovite, with the popular Grey Rocks Inn overlooking Lac Ouimet, where red trout are found, and numerous adjacent waters yield various species of the finny tribes. It is but a two-mile ride from Lac Mercier station to Mont Tremblant, the highest peak in the Laurentians, and the lake of the same name, which is 10 miles long and noted for its big fish. Gray, or lake trout, up to 20 lbs. are common.

Several fishermen's hotels provide accommodations for visitors, and Grey Rocks Inn maintains a comfortable lodge for about 15 guests here. Lake Cochrane, a 15 minute walk from the shore of Lac Mercier, opposite the station, is noted for its fine mixed fishing.

Labelle, at the 100 mile station, is the centre of a maze of streams and lakes that afford exceptionally good trout fishing, while 23 miles further on, is Nominingue, with its big and little lakes of the same name. "Monster pike weighing up to 58 lbs. are caught here. At varying distances from these lakes are located six fishing clubs.

Every stop along the line provides accommodations at reasonable rates for visiting fishermen.

# Archives of Canada

In all Canada there are few places more interesting than the Public Archives Building at Ottawa. The present building was erected in 1904 and a large addition is now being completed at a cost of $150,000. It is not like any other archives building for it contains not only manuscripts, but paintings, prints, engravings, plans, pamphlets, printed books, newspapers and memoirs. As for records, souvenirs and trophies of the late war, there is sufficient to fill a national museum.

The first attempt to preserve Canadian records was made in 1721 when Giles Hocquart, then Intendent of New France, represented to his Government the necessity of providing a fire-proof building in which to store the records of the country. This request did not meet with approval in France. Subsequently, however, Hocquart was appointed "Keeper of the Records," and he had the archives removed to the vaults of the Bishop's Palace in Quebec for safekeeping, thus preserving for the country the valuable records of the early days of New France. After Canada became a British possession the Bishop's Palace was occupied for a time, as a House of Parliament, and the question of the proper care of the state papers was discussed, but nothing was done until 1790, when a commission, appointed by Lord Dorchester to examine into the conditions of the old records, recommended the preservation of all documents relating to the French regime. Little thought, unfortunately, was then given to the preservation of contemporary documents. Consequently the first two decades after the Conquest is the period of which there has been the least authentic records up to the present time, but the Monckton Papers will now, to a great extent, make good this deficiency.

It was not until the late Dr. Brymner was appointed Dominion Archivist in 1872 that a systematic effort was made to collect, classify and catalogue the national records of Canada. The first important contribution to the Canadian archives was made by the Imperial War Office and consisted of the Canadian military correspondence which had been packed at Halifax ready for despatch to England. There were also received from Halifax original papers referring the encroachments of the French after the Treaty of Utrecht; the expatriation of the Acadians, and the official correspondence of the establishment of responsible Government. With the Howe and Clinton papers there were documents relating to the war of 1812, including those referring to the restoration of peace, transfer of territory and forts, as well as claims of the United States for damages. Thus the foundation of one of the best collections of archives in any country was laid by Dr. Brymner and ably continued by his successor, Dr. A. G. Doughty, who possesses a phenomenal capacity for hunting up and securing famous historical records and under whom the archives have increased from 3,000 volumes of manuscript to nearly 30,000 volumes. There is a library of 25,000 books, a collection of 10,000 Canadian pamphlets and 15,000 maps and 15,000 prints, engravings and paintings.

Through the efforts of the Earl of Minto the private papers of the Durham administration were received, as well as transcriptions of the Selkirk Settlement papers, which later form the foundation of the history of the Province of Manitoba. From other benefactors came the private papers of the Baldwin, Lafontaine, Draper and Shelburne papers, the Hudson Bay papers, large collections of original maps, plans, prints and manuscripts.

Among the curious collections of souvenirs are rare old coins, specimens of card money used during the French regime, ancient grants of land to the French noblesse, to religious orders and to seigneurs, as well as grants made by the English after the conquest. There are many portraits and paintings, the subjects of which have some connection with the history of Canada.

In the library is Benjamin West's fine painting, "The Wounding of Simon Fraser." It was Simon Fraser, who by his ready answer to the French sentry, enabled the troops of Wolfe to gain a landing and scale the heights at Quebec. This picture was painted for Fraser's Highlanders and hung for many years in Beaufort Castle until in 1908 it was presented by Lord Lovat to Canada.

There is the famous Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant, painted by Romney. To these have recently been added the beautiful portrait of Louis XV., King of France, by the painter Van Loo, which forms part of the magnificent collection presented to Canada by Sir Leicester Harmsworth.

A gift of exceptional historic value is the Monckton Papers, presented to the Canadian archives by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, as a memorial of his distinguished brother, Viscount Northcliffe. The collection consists of papers accumulated by the Hon. Robert Monckton, some-time Governor of Nova Scotia and second in command to Gen. Wolfe in the expedition to Quebec in 1759. The whole collection, which comprises 100 volumes, is bound in crushed leather by Riviere.

Another important collection secured by Dr. Doughty recently is the Montcalm - Levis - Vaudreuil papers dealing with the last days of the French regime in Canada, and these in conjunction with the Monckton papers are of the greatest importance to the study of the history of the period, 1755 to 1760.

**First Flour Mill.**

Canada's first mill for grinding wheat into flour was built at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, by Champlain, Lescarbot and their associates in the year 1607. It was operated by water-power and the wheat ground at the mill was grown on a small clearing at Port Royal. It was the first wheat grown on soil now within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada and ground in Canada. Soon after Port Royal was abandoned by order of the King of France, and in the following year Champlain founded Quebec.


# McINTOSH BROS.

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**Girl's Black Sateen Bloomer Dresses,** trimmed with Red and Yellow. 3, 4, and 5 year sizes.....$1.00

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**Girl's Gingham and Chambray Dresses,** all nicely trimmed with contrasting colorings. Sizes 6 to 12 years, each..$1.50

# TWIN DOLLAR DAYS

**May the 20th and 21st will be known as "Twin Dollar Days" in Napanee. It will pay you to keep those two dates in mind. This store in particular will have some wonderful bargains during those days. Watch the papers and don't forget the dates.**

### LADIES' WEAR

**Ladies' Black Sateen House Dresses,** trimmed with chintz, in large and extra large sizes.....$1.95

**Ladies' Summer Vests,** with short sleeve or no sleeves, in nice fine cotton. Sizes 36 to 44, each.....25c.

**Ladies' Summer Vests,** no sleeves, cumfy cut and opera style, in extra fine quality. Special.....3 for $1.00

### MEN'S WEAR

**Men's Work Shirts** in Khaki Duck, Blue Chambray and Striped Gingham. Sizes 14½ to 17, each.....$1.00

**Men's Work Shirts,** extra large make, and a guaranteed shirt in Navy and Khaki Drill. Sizes 14½ to 17, each.....$1.50

**Men's Fine Cotton Hose** in Black, Navy, Brown and Grey, superior quality cotton, sizes 10 to 11, per pair.....25c.

'PHONE 359 **McINTOSH BROS.** NAPANEE BRANCH


**WORKING-MEN'S FORTUNES.**

**An Old Country Porter Who Amassed Wealth.**

Who says that workers cannot save? Many of them, in fact, put by money regularly, and at their death leave more or less large sums, says Tit-Bits.

Some months ago a Sheffield engine-driver left £5,000, and more recently the wills of two other drivers were proved on the same day. One of them, belonging to Larne, County Antrim, left £2,486, and the other, who lived at Llandudno Junction, £5,661.

An ex-sergeant of the Lancashire County Police Force, who died at Great Marlton, Blackpool, left estate valued at £12,823, and a resident of Holywell who had belonged to the police force died worth £17,000.

Not a few domestic servants are also comparatively rich men. Mr. William Chester, a former head gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, left about £5,000, with which a strange story is connected. He died apparently intestate, and consequently his estate went to his next-of-kin, two near relatives.

Seven years afterwards Mr. Chester's successor was setting a trap to catch a rat in the store-room when his foot slipped, and to save himself he clutched the edge of the ceiling. It gave way, and down came a quantity of plaster, among which was a document.

This was so thickly coated with dust that at first it was not decipherable; but when it had been carefully brushed it proved to be the properly-attested will of Mr. Chester. In it he bequeathed the whole of his estate to Miss Prince, who had been his housekeeper for some years prior to his death.

A larger sum (£7,336) was left by a retired gamekeeper of Datchet, Bucks; and last June the personal estate of Mr. Christopher Chouler, of Dalkeith, Midlothian, for fifty years head gamekeeper to the Duke of Buccleuch, was valued for probate at £42,721. He lived in a frugal way, and nobody who knew him suspected that he possessed so large a sum.

Hotel servants, again, frequently leave fortunes, largely owing to the tipping custom. In an action tried a few years ago it was proved that the tips received in the cloak-room of a certain London hotel during twelve months amounted to £8,000.

Hall porters seem to be among the most fortunate of hotel servants, because a good many of them leave large estates. One belonging to Liverpool was worth £21,000, a Londoner of the same class left £37,000, and a third—an Englishman, though the last situation he held was at Monte Carlo—amassed a fortune of more than £40,000.

Representatives of nearly all sections of workers, however, leave at least as much as people who are presumably a good deal better off than they, and sometimes with curious conditions attached to their bequests.

In the will of a Morecambe slater, whose estate was valued at £5,613, there was a clause suggestive of the casket scene in the "Merchant of Venice." He directed that his jewelry and personal effects should be made up into four packages of equal value, that no indication of the contents should appear on them, and that one of these packages should be chosen by each of his four sons.

Some years ago a Manchester cotton operative created a sensation by this form of eccentricity. Though he had always appeared to be poor, on his death he made to local charities bequests amounting to more than £12,000 on condition that representatives of such charities should visit his grave once a year. His estate proved to be worth about £1,700, the whole of which went to his children, nothing remaining for the charities.

**Water.**

Water is composed of two gases, namely, hydrogen and oxygen, the proportions by weight being one to 7.94, and by volume two to one. Water is clear, practically tasteless, and tasteless, and colorless, almost incompressible, a bad conductor of heat and electricity. It is a natural solvent and, therefore, usually holds in solution various substances such as salts dissolved from the soil with which it has come in contact. Absolutely pure water can be obtained by distilling water taken from natural sources.

One cubic foot of water at 62 degrees of temperature, Fahrenheit, weighs 62.355 pounds, but a cubic foot of ice weighs only 57.50 pounds, due to the fact that water expands when its temperature is reduced to the freezing point, which accounts for ice floating.

**What Is a Snail's Pace?**

"He moves at a snail's pace," is a remark frequently heard, especially when the subject is a youngster going to school or an office-boy who has been sent on an errand.

But even of the slowest of the younger generation the statement is, to say the least, slightly exaggerated. A recent experiment proved that a small progresses at the rate of one mile in a fortnight.

If you place a snail on a sheet of glass and watch the under-side, you will see a series of ripples along the animal's foot. This foot is a network of muscles, and the rippling is produced by these muscles lengthening the foot in front and shortening it behind, which is the snail's mode of progression.

**Draughts Not Harmful.**

"Draughts are not the actual cause of colds," says a well-known physician. "If a person is not perspiring, a draught will cause no harm whatever."

**Church Now a Residence.**

A church which had been disused for some time in London, England, has been altered into a very desirable residence by the lady who bought it when it was sold by auction.

**Not a Vegetarian Spread.**

Ten thousand Jews were guests at a wedding, in Roumania, of a rabbi's daughter. The food included 33 oxen, 210 sheep, and 160 calves


# On the Move

LIKE the "standing army" that "just stood," goods that remain on the shelf are expensive luxuries to any merchant.

ADVERTISING is the force that moves slow sellers from counter to customer. Every advertisement is a salesman of proven ability, reaching every class, creed and sex in the community.

The set-up of an Advertisement is as important as the dress of a salesman. In "THE NAPANEE EXPRESS" special attention is given to Advertising set-up. In our columns

**"An Advertisement is an Invitation."**


**Taking a Bath In Winter.**

Few people understand how to protect and care for their skin in the cold of winter. The result is evidenced in the increasing prevalence of chapped hands and wrists, cracked lips, itching legs and chilblains in these days of silk hosiery, low shoes, liquid soap and paper towels.

Knowledge about your skin, its structure and proper treatment is extremely important, because its condition has a vital bearing on your personal health and comfort. If you want to avoid all the woes that winter brings to those with sensitive skins you must protect your skin as far as possible. Don't let it get cold. Try to keep your hands and feet always warm and dry, even if you must wear fur gloves and heavy stockings above everything, protect your feet from the wet.

Protection of the skin, however, means more than wearing warm clothes. One of the most important things to guard against is an excessive use of strong soap. Strongly alkaline soaps, notoriously injurious to the skin, are doubly so in cold weather. Even good neutral soaps may be too strong for a very dry skin, and there are many people who find it impossible to take a hot bath more than once a week in winter on account of the intolerable itching it produces. A cool bath is better, for it does not remove so much of the natural oil of the skin.

If you are blessed with a sound, supple skin with plenty of natural oil, bathe as much as you please; but if you are cursed with a skin that gets dry and harsh in cold weather, cracking easily, beware of soap and water.

Wash with warm, rather than hot, water; rinse the soap off completely, especially if it is liquid soap, and dry the skin quickly and thoroughly immediately afterward. A wet skin is a cold skin, and a cold skin chaps. In using paper towels be sure they are sufficiently absorbent. A clean, soft, dry towel is the only kind that is really satisfactory.

After washing rub in a little of a good hand lotion— glycerine and rose water, or emulsion of olive oil made up with milk. Such, pure olive oil, or a good cold cream.—Dr. Charles Mallory Williams, in Popular Science Monthly.

**PREHISTORIC ALMANACS.**

**Prof. Douglass Says Some Trees Give Weather Records.**

Prof. A. E. Douglass, of the University of Arizona, gives a description of trees as prehistoric almanacs, giving weather records for ages when there was no other weather bureau to record them.

Prof. Douglass' studies are based on minute examination of annual rings of trees. Beginning with the common knowledge that these rings are formed at the rate of one a year, the light, porous section growing in the spring when there is plenty of water and the denser part when the summer drought comes, he went on to study the effect of years of drought as compared with years of plenty, of accidents to the roots, of fires and of attacks of disease. Every event in the life of a tree left its record in the rings.

After learning the correlation between known historical conditions and comparatively recent tree rings, Prof. Douglass began to carry his researches back into earlier centuries, using trees of the gold forests of the southwest as his "time-sticks." Weather records of the time of the discovery of America, of the Crusades, of the Norman invasion of England, and of even more remote periods, can be read on many stumps in California.

One of the interesting pieces of information shared by the trees is a confirmation of the theory of an 11-year sunspot cycle held by astronomers and weather students. Every eleven years there is a band of relatively narrow rings, indicating a time of heat and drought, with wider rings that tell of easier times in between. Secondary sunspot cycles of longer duration are also suggested by the tree records.

In one of the recently discovered prehistoric pueblos a study of the construction timbers showed what the weather was like when the building was started, how long it took to erect and how the work progressed more rapidly at some times than at others. By "matching rings" with beams in another pueblo, it was found that one of the buildings was fifty years older than the other.

Many similar possibilities have been opened up by the development of the method. Perhaps one of the most fascinating is the idea of studying the weather conditions of long past geological ages by the study of rings in fossil trees hundreds of thousands or even millions of years old.

**Squire Goes to Church.**

The English squire is a man of power in his locality, but few would dream of the liberties he takes as pictured by Arthur J. Ashton, K.C., the Recorder of Manchester, in his book of reminiscences. "As I went on My Way," from which the following is taken:

"On one occasion, when very young, I went for the week-end to the manor house of a squire and landowner. On Sunday we went to church under charming circumstances. The squire's pew proved to be a square enclosure lined with green cloth, with a table in the centre and seats round the side. When we stood up, only a full-grown person could be seen over the top. In one corner was a fireplace, and in the sides a cupboard. As it was winter, there was a fire in the fireplace, and when the rector gave out his text the squire rose, poked the fire, opened the cupboard, took out a glass, and then a bottle of golden wine, poured out a glassful of the elixir, drank it, sat down again, and went to sleep. To the boy it seemed that that man must be very happy who could sit in his own green pew, poke the fire during the service, drink yellow wine and sleep in church, without being interfered with by a governess. Many fully grown persons may still share this childish view. The abolition of high pews was a piece of Pussyfoot procedure."

**The Yukon.**

The Yukon District was established as a separate territory, and a considerable measure of local self-government was conferred upon the territory, by Act of the Federal Parliament, which went into operation on June 13, 1898. Since then the powers of the Territorial Council have been increased and the territory has been given one seat in the House of Commons.

**Thiepval.**

Thiepval, one of the hottest corners of the Somme battles, is so devastated that any idea of reconstructing it has been abandoned.

**WHEN THE STORM BREAKS.**

**"Dirty" Weather Breakages Are Always Heavy.**

The weather in the Atlantic is often so bad that even huge forty thousand ton liners are thrown about like cockle-shells.

Such accidents are no fault of the officers of the ship, who take every precaution. Passengers and crew alike from coming to any harm. One of the first things that every junior officer learns when appointed to a liner is what to do when a storm blows up.

In these days the captain does not have to depend entirely upon the barometer to warn him of the approach of a storm, for he gets news by wireless long before his ship strikes the bad patch, and can estimate to a nicety just what is going to happen.

As soon as it is certain that there really is going to be a storm, various officers are despatched on a round of the ship. One sees that all the storm doors are closed, and that all portholes and deadlights are closed but properly screwed down.

If indications point to a very heavy sea, the dead-lights are closed down over the portholes and firmly fixed. For, thick as is the glass of a porthole, a really bad sea will smash it like an eggshell.

Another officer goes below to make sure that all the water-tight compartment doors are working properly. The arrangements for closing these are most ingenious, and they are built to withstand enormous pressure.

The next thing to be done is to provide for the personal safety of the passengers themselves, who, if the sea is running really big, are not allowed on deck at all. No exception is made to this rule, which puts rich and pauper alike must obey.

Meantime, down in the saloons and smoking-rooms an army of stewards is at work, lashing all furniture to pillars and other supports, so that it shall not break away with the motion of the ship. A big plant stand or a heavy sofa is a positive danger when it is rushing from side to side with every roll of the vessel.

In the galleys and pantries also, everything that can be secured is made fast. Even so, the breakages are terrible. Not only glassware and crockery are smashed, but also chairs and tables. One bad gale during a crossing will mean a bill of anything up to $6,000 to $7,000 for breakages alone, quite irrespective of damage to the ship herself.

**A Book Bargain.**

Here is a new Michael Arlen story. I have never met this successful young author personally, but heard the story from a mutual friend.

A bibliophile, anxiously awaiting his wife's return, heard the front door open and resigned himself to his fate. It was the season of sales.

"Bought anything, dear?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied. "The green hat."

"I suppose you needed it?" he murmured.

"It's read everywhere," she pointed out.

This filled him with surprise.

"Green hat—red everywhere?" he exclaimed. "Dear me! That sounds most extraordinary. What did you pay for it?"

"Seven-and-six."

His surprise became delight.

"Only seven-and-six!" he cried. "A green hat—"

"Michael Arlen's novel, you goose!" she interposed, and threw "The Green Hat" on the table.

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A little Paint works wonders

**Martin-Senour**

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Stand the acid test of wear and tear.

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**More Chicks Mean Bigger Profits**

Go to the county agent or your agricultural college, or to any successful poultry raiser, for advice about incubators and brooders. Their answer is almost sure to be "Use Buckeyes—they'll pay you bigger profits." Come in and let us give you the new Buckeye Catalog—a most complete and practical book on poultry raising. Tells what you want to know.

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**VanLuven**

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**HEAT FOLKS**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND LUMPS OF COAL! IF YOU ARE TO BE TRUE BROTHERS OF MAN-KIND, TELL YOUR FRIENDS TO ORDER THEIR COAL EARLY AND KEEP THE COST DOWN FOR EVERYBODY
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IT'S only fair that the public should know that the cost of delivering coal could be cut. But the only way to do is for everybody to order early. It is simply this: If coal was ordered evenly the year 'round coal men could cut their delivery equipment in half. We print this for the public good. If it helps in that direction, we will feel amply repaid.

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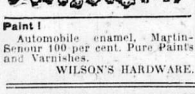


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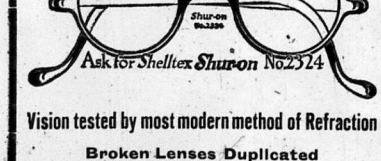


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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Above Wallace's Drug Store.


## GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service. Just between ourselves.—A Minister's duty to his People.
7.00 p.m.—Evening service. "Present Tendencies in Religious Thought."
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service. Rev. H. B. Kenny will speak. White group in charge.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—"The Prayer Service."

### Screen Your House.

Screen doors and windows, wire screening by yard.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

### Cheese Board Sales.

Napanee, 686 at 17¾c.
Picton, 114 boarded, 16¾c. bid, no sales.
Vanleek Hill, 471 at 16 13-16c. to 17c.
St. Hyacinte, Que., 100 at 17½c.

### Calls for Victorian Nurse.

All calls for Miss Barclay, the nurse, will receive prompt attention at the home of Mrs. Perry Detlor, East street, phone 286, instead of Wiseman's garage, as formerly.

Secretary.

### The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges. Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

### Military Church Parade.

The Frontenac Regiment will parade for Divine service at 10.30 am., Sunday, May 17th, to St. Mary Magdalene Church. Parade will leave Armouries at 10.10 a.m. sharp, headed by Argyle Light Infantry Kiltie Band, Brass Band and Bugle Band. From the church they will march by way of Dundas street to East, north to Thomas to Memorial, where a wreath will be placed on the soldiers' memorial.

### Reduced Water Rates.

Starting with the accounts issued May 1st for water rates, you will find the cost of lawn service has been reduced by one-half. This should be an inducement for many who have not had a lawn service to install one. The net price for a lawn will be $3.05. Please note that during the hours from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. water must not be used for lawn sprinkling.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COM.

23-b

### Mrs. Margaret J. McKeown.

In the death of Mrs. Margaret Jane McKeown on Thursday, April 30th, Roblin and district loses the association of an aged and respected lady who had for years and years been a moving spirit in the community. Mrs. McKeown would have been 94 years of age on June 25 next. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hughes, who 83 years ago, when she was but 6 years of age, migrated from Parrick-Fergus, Ireland, and settled at Newburgh where their settlement was the leading settlement in Lennox county. Sixty-nine years ago Mrs. McKeown was married to James McKeown, Mr. McKeown was born on the ship that brought his parents to Canada. After marriage the couple located at Croydon, where for 19 years Mr. McKeown followed his trade as a shoemaker. At that time Croydon was a settlement of much importance in the commercial life of the district. After that they moved to a farm between Roblin and Croydon, where they remained until the marriage of their daughter, Lily Jane to Alfred McCutcheon. They then moved to Roblin and kept store for 40 years. Lily Jane McCutcheon, the only child of the union, predeceased her mother last fall and her husband, James McKeown, predeceased her thirteen years ago. One sister, Mrs. Annie Bell, now residing at Balder, Sask., survives. Mrs. McKeown was a wonderful woman in many respects. She never was sick in her life till three weeks ago when she was seized with a stroke that rendered her helpless. From that time she kept on sinking till the end. The lady has, for all these 90 years enjoyed good health and maintained intact her faculties till death. She was well and favourably known throughout Lennox and Addington counties and was highly respected for her good qualities in both social and business affairs. The whole district ot-day mourns her loss. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, May 2nd, at 3 o'clock at the Methodist church, with Rev. Wilson officiating. The remains were interred in Roblin cemetery. A large throng of friends and relatives were present to pay their respects and escort their friend to her last resting place.

Wagons for sale—See the Mills Co's Adv.

## S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Church of S. Mary Magdalene

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Military Parade, "B" Company, Frontenac Regiment. Preacher, Rev. Canon Jones, Chaplain.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer

### Tenders Opened.

Tenders for the addition to the Napanee Collegiate have been opened and the contract was awarded the Sullivan & Frede Co., of Toronto. The firm's tender was $46,767 for the building.

### Celebration at Picton.

Great races at Picton on Monday, May 25th. $1400.00 in purses divided as follows: 2.14 class, purse $400.00; 2.19 class, purse $350.00; 2.30 class, purse $250.00; 3 minutes (¼ mile heats) purse $300.00. Then too, there will be a good ball game between Napanee and Picton, Exhibition Drill by Picton Collegiate Institute, Pony Riders on their cute little mounts competing for prizes in front of the grand stand, and a splendid Band Concert by the Hastings and Prince Edward Regimental Band. Surely this is a programme that should please everybody. So take in the Steamer "Brockville's" excursion to Picton on that date and spend a day filled to repletion with pleasure and enjoyment.

### Cadet Inspection.

The annual inspection of the Napanee Collegiate Cadet Corps was held on the campus on Friday afternoon last. Besides the pupils of the school, a number of citizens were present to witness the drill. Capt. Trudeau, of Kingston, was the inspecting officer. There were 75 cadets present and following the inspection Capt. Trudeau highly complimented the boys on the excellence of their work, stating it was one of the best corps he had inspected. The corps was also addressed by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman on behalf of the school board and by Mr. Murray of the Collegiate staff. At the conclusion of the inspection lunch was served by the girls of the school and a jolly hour spent in dancing in the Assembly Hall.

### Offers County use of House of Refuge.

A deputation from the County of Prince Edward, consisting of Warden Hubbs, County Councillors Morden, Wallbridge and Leevens, Co. Treasurer Wright and Co. Clerk Walmsley and Superintendent House of Refuge, Newman, were in Napanee on Friday last in consultation with Warden Smith, Co. Councillors Johnston and Co. Clerk Wilson of this county's committee in reference to union of the counties in maintenance of a Home for the aged. The matter was gone into very fully and several alternative propositions were made to our committee, which will be considered at the June session of County Council. It is contended that the home at Picton is equipped for double its average number of inmates and would be quite sufficient for both Counties.

### Pay Fraternal Visit.

The members of the First Degree team of Argyll Lodge, No. 212, I.O.O.F., journeyed to Frankford on Tuesday night of last week, where they exemplified the first degree returning home in the early hours of Wednesday morning, after having had a most delightful and profitable time. At the conclusion of the degree, which was exceptionally well done the visitors were most hospitably entertained by the Frankford brethren. A sumptuous banquet was held in the lodge rooms, which by being fully 150 present, including brethren from Trenton, Campbellford, Stirling and Gananoque. The banquet was followed by songs, speeches, piano solos, violin solos and a most enjoyable time was spent by everyone. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the visiting team for their excellent work and also to the Frankford brethren for their splendid hospitality which was unanimously carried. Bro. H. S. Roe, N.G., of Argyll Lodge, replying for the visitors and the Noble Grand of Frankford Lodge replied on behalf of the home lodge.

### LENNOX AND ADDINGTON BASEBALL LEAGUE

SCHEDULE FOR 1925

May 20—Adolphustown at Newburgh.
May 25—Odessa at Tamworth.
June 3—Tamworth at Newburgh.
June 5—Adolphustown at Odessa.
June 10—Newburgh at Odessa.
June 10—Adolphustown at Tamworth.
June 17—Newburgh at Tamworth.
June 17—Odessa at Adolphustown.
June 24—Tamworth at Odessa.
June 27—Newburgh at Adolphustown.
July 4—Odessa at Newburgh.
July 4—Tamworth at Adolphustown.
July 8—Odessa at Adolphustown.
July 10—Tamworth at Newburgh.
July 15—Adolphustown at Newburgh.
July 15—Tamworth at Odessa.
July 22—Newburgh at Odessa.
July 25—Tamworth at Adolphustown.
July 29—Odessa at Tamworth.
Aug. 1—Newburgh at Adolphustown.
Aug. 5—Newburgh at Tamworth.
Aug. 5—Adolphustown at Odessa.
Aug. 12—Odessa at Newburgh.
Aug. 12—Adolphustown at Tamworth.


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## TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service.
2.30 p.m.—Organ recital.
7.00 p.m.—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.45—Mid-week session of the Church School.

### SUPREME COURT

The Non-Jury Sittings of the Supreme Court of Ontario opened at the Court House, on Monday, May 11th, at 1.30 p.m. His Lordship Mr. Justice Mowat, presiding.

The following cases were tried:

Graham vs. Graham—An action brought by John W. Graham against Frank G. Graham, Walter P. Scott et al to have the rights of the parties declared in regard to certain lands in the Township of Richmond. Judgment as follows: Mr. King Scott agrees to purchase the farm in question free from encumbrances at the price of $2400.00, payable 5th of June, 1925. Frank Graham's claim to be settled at $225.00, payable 5th June, 1925. Infant's claim to be settled at $200.00, payable 15th June, 1925. The plaintiff's retain possession of the house, barn and pasture until June, 1925. Plaintiff to pay his own costs. Mr. McPherson, K.C., Toronto, for plaintiff; Herrington, Warner & Grange, Mr. D. H. Preston, K.C., and W. H. Herrington for defendants.

Fennell vs. Bertram—An action to recover the proceeds of a joint deposit receipt. Judgment as follows: Judgment for plaintiff for $1308.92 and interest from date of death of Lydia Bertram. The defendant consenting that he has no further claim against the estate of Lydia Bertram. No costs to either party. Herrington, Warner & Grange for plaintiff, and Ambrose Shea, of Kingston, for defendant.

Murphy vs. Murphy—An action to set aside the will of Sarah Frances Sheehan, late of the Town of Napanee. A number of witnesses were sworn and the action was dismissed with costs to all parties out of the estate. Mr. Stuart, K.C., and J. Madden for plaintiff, and Herrington, Warner & Grange, Mr. D. H. Preston, K.C., Ambrose Shea and W. H. Herrington for defendant.

A notice of motion in the action of the Settled Estate Act in the matter of the estate of Daniel Reeves, of Kingston, deceased, was enlarged at the request of J. M. Simpson, Solicitor for both parties before the Weekly Court of Toronto on a day to be fixed.

### JAIL WHERE ALL ARE HAPPY.

**Criminals Run the Industries of the State.**

Some people believe that a goal is a necessary evil, but after seeing the inside of a certain jail in an Indian State, a writer in a Bombay paper was forced to the conclusion that a jail need not be an evil at all. It can be a very useful institution.

This particular jail is in a State (the name of which is kept secret for obvious reasons) where the bulk of the people are not altogether fond of work. The principal industry of the State seems to be the catching of the criminals. And the criminals when caught run the industries of the State. There is accommodation for five hundred and fifty, but jail is always full. If other jails were erected there is reason to believe they also would be full. And soon there would come the happy time when the State could settle down to enjoy the full fruits of its enterprise.

The jail population makes bread. It makes soap and paint. It makes carpets—very handsome carpets, too. It spins and it weaves. It makes boots and shoes. It is a thoroughly enterprising jail. It is about the only thing about that State which is enterprising. All the men do something useful. So do the women. And the more useful they are the happier they seem to be. They all seem happy.

Of the five hundred prisoners nearly a hundred and fifty are murderers. There is no capital punishment in this State. If a man or a woman commits murder then he or she is made to serve for the community for the remaining years of life. They wear red-caps — those murderers. That is the only distinction made.

It was a "red cap" who followed the writer round when he visited the jail. His job was to flick away the flies, and he did it as though he enjoyed it. But the visitor scarcely trusted him in spite of his look of docility. In his native village, armed with a hatchet instead of a fly-flicker, he had bashed in the head of a man to whom he had taken a dislike. Yet he is very gentle with the flies. He has never been known to kill one. He is quite comfortable in his surroundings. So are all his comrades — so comfortable that when their time comes to leave many of them come back again. They have lost a home.

Nobody who goes to this State is allowed to depart without inspecting the jail. It is a State with some of the finest palaces and the finest scenery to be found anywhere in India, but proud as it is of its palaces it is prouder still of its jail. It seems to look upon its jail as the solution of all its troubles.

### "Black Stone."

In the summer of 1850 a Nanaimo Indian chief guided an official of the Hudson Bay Company station at Fort Victoria, where the city of Victoria now stands, to a spot where was to be found the "black stone" that burned. The "black stone," specimens of which the Indian had brought to the fort, was coal. The prospecting party guided by the Indian found the coal where the city of Nanaimo now stands.

### Old Wall Paper.

Wall paper which has hung for two hundred years on the walls of a house in Gloucestershire is being carefully removed and used to fit up a Queen Anne room in the South Kensington Museum.

### Needs to be Chalked.

Hotel Guest (to bell-boy): "What is your name, my boy?"

Bell-boy: "They calls me Billiard Cue, because I works so much better with a good tip."

### SACRIFICED TO SCIENCE.

**Hero Experimenters Whose Names Are Practically Unknown.**

To the roll of those who have given their lives in the cause of scientific progress there have been added two more names, those of Dr. Demitroux, of Paris, and Prof. Bergonie, of Bordeaux, who died as a result of experiments, unfortunately pursued, with X-rays.

Their death tragically revives the memory of other victims in this sphere of investigation, notably Dr. Ironside Bruce, of Charing Cross Hospital, London, and Dr. Adolphe Leroy, of St. Antoine Hospital, Paris.

But while no line of medical research has engendered greater heroism, it is to be remembered that investigations of the most directions have prompted self-sacrifice equally inspiring. Think of yellow fever, one of the most terrible scourges of mankind, and the comparative immunity which is ours to-day.

What we know of the disease and its prevention stands almost entirely to the credit of a handful of experimenters whose names are all but unknown outside medical circles. Nurse Clara Mead was one of the first to give her life in the course of the experiments—she volunteered to be inoculated with the deadly germ—and her death was almost immediately followed by that of three other workers.

Leprosy, now a curable disease, has taken a heavy toll of valuable lives. The tragedy of Dr. George Turner in this connection is remembered by too few. An English medical officer of health, he went to South Africa thirty years ago to tackle the problem of rinderpest, the devasting cattle plague. In the course of this work he became interested in leprosy, and spared no effort to find relief for those so afflicted.

Some time later, after he had returned to England, Dr. Turner found that he himself had contracted the disease, a casually-noticed mark on his left hand being the clue that led to the terrible discovery.

With characteristic unselfishness, he at once made arrangements to be isolated, although he refused to discontinue his experiments. Gradually he was bereft of the power of using his limbs, until there was almost no personal service that he could render himself unaided. On the king's own initiative he was knighted, but, unhappily, he did not live long to enjoy the honor.

The evolution of poison gases in the war resulted in the loss of a number of lives made doubly valuable by their contributions to science. One martyr in this category, Col. Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, was warned time after time that his health was imperilled by his efforts to find an antidote to certain of the more virulent gases, but he refused to abandon the task. Finally, he succumbed to pulmonary disease, directly attributable to his experiments.

Another worker for science, Dr. Fox, of Melbourne, lost his life in the course of experimenting with a snake-bite serum. While examining some snakes in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens he received four punctures in the wrist from a venemous snake. He applied some of his serum to three of the wounds, but overlooked the fourth. A few hours later he was found dead in bed, where he had gone to rest after his fateful experience.

### A Desert Worth Millions.

Chile has many thousands of square miles of land capable of cultivation, and the most valuable asset is a desert where the rainfall is seldom more than half an inch per annum. It does not grow a single tree, or even a blade of grass except where patches of imported soil have been laid. This is the nitrate country, which employs 50,000 people directly and indirectly five times as many, and in which something approaching forty million pounds' is invested.

There are over one hundred and seventy separate workings, each of which is the centre of a busy population. Yet every ounce of food, every yard of clothing, every rod and shaft of its huge machinery, every pint of water even, has to be brought from a distance. For many miles around the country produces nothing but nitrate of soda.

It is an amazing fact that the most valuable fertilizer of commerce comes from a region where nothing will grow, but it is a case of all fertilizer and no soil and no rain. In earlier days water was so valuable that it was a saying that it was cheaper to drink champagne, but now water is carried by pipes from far-off sources, some of which are two hundred miles distant.

### Milestones and Millstones.

An amusing story is being told concerning a well-known man who was asked to write his autobiography in a number of chapters, to be called, "Twelve Milestones in My Life."

He set to work and made a list of the various incidents he proposed to include in each chapter. Then he, one day, the MS. upstairs and, after having explained the general plan of the proposed book, proceeded to read out the skeleton of the twelve chapters to his wife and daughter.

When he had finished they both exclaimed, almost simultaneously: "Why, I do think you might have included me as one of the milestones in your life."

"Are not you both forgetting that I have been asked to write of the milestones in my life—not the millstones?" was his reply.


**WONDERLAND**

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Big double show. "ONE YEAR TO LIVE," special and a Western picture, "DARING CHANCES."

And a 2-reel comedy.

Admission 15c. and 25c.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

This picture is Shirley Mason's latest from the William Fox Film shop, called "THE GREAT DIAMOND MYSTERY," and it's getting folks all excited.

And next chapter of our new serial, "THE FAST EXPRESS."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Harold Lloyd in his latest picture, "HOT WATER." If you don't want to laugh, don't see this picture.

Also a special 2-reel comedy.

Admission 15c. and 25c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.



**Wagons**

At a Sacrifice

**Less than Cost**

Here is your chance to save real money by buying a new Tudhope Anderson wagon at less than cost, as we are selling out this line.

The M. B. Mills Co.

2 Blocks South of Post Office 23-b



**Vine's Electric Shop**

RADIO! - RADIO!

WHO SAYS RADIO?

Call in and look at the Northern Electric Super Hetrodyne. We charge storage batteries and sell new ones as well.

Everready Batteries of all kinds for radio work, Tubes, Phones, etc., Flashlight Batteries, and Lamps.

Then don't forget our electric stock of which we carry a full line of electric apparatus of all kinds, at the right prices. That Cosy Glow or Durable Heater for the bedroom, the National Range which has put all others in the background, for the regular lines of Irons, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fixtures and Shades complete. Lamps all styles and colors.

House wiring a specialty.

One 3-burner Florence automatic oil stove, complete with oven; one coal or wood range.

One 3-burner Oil Stove and oven. These stoves are in good condition and ready to use.

**Vine's Electric Shop**

Market Square, Napanee

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Will last twice as long if you bring them to us and have them repaired. We repair rubber boots.

SEYMOUR BROS.,

Near Post Office.



**Radiators.**

Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good job done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.



**The New Song Shoppe**

will open for business in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. J. Hogan, about May 1st, with a full line of

Musical Instruments, and Accessories

Popular Music. Radios.

Brunswick Phonographs and Records.

The new Song Shoppe Orchestra is open for engagements.

Dates booked at the Song Shoppe.

# Prosperity Commences at Home

# Patronize Your Home Town Merchants

**Where It Really Rains.**

We often complain about rainy weather, but really we do not know what rain means! One has to go to the Khasi Hills, in Assam, to see rain at its heaviest, for there it comes down in Niagaras. This spot, for it is not of large extent, rejoices in the name of Cherripungi, and it deserves all the other bad names one can give it. Its annual rainfall averages 458 inches, or just eighteen times the rainfall of London.

In 1861 Cherripungi nearly doubled its average, for in that year 905 inches fell, of which 366 were recorded in the month of July! On the 14th day of that month 40 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, and in the five days, June 12th to 16th, the total reached upwards of 114 inches, or more than four times the average annual rainfall of London.

The heaviest recorded rainfall in Great Britain occurred at Bruton, in Somerset, on June 29, 1917, when 9½ inches fell.

**A Metal Mountain.**

A mountain practically made of metal has been discovered in Italy. It is Mount Amiata, in the Tuscan Apennines.

Tests reveal the presence of an extraordinary amalgam of different metals, including aluminium, manganese, and mercury. The presence of gold is suggested by the fact that the sand of the River Ombrone close by contains gold. Green jasper, which is generally found with gold, has been discovered in the mountain.

Offers for the exploitation rights have come from France, Germany, and Russia.

A curious point is that some time ago an aged hermit, considered mad because of his lonely life on the mountain, prophesied the discovery of gold, and was ridiculed.

**Entomological Distinctions.**

"Do you hear that?" asked the girl, as there came to their ears the sound of a heavy step. "It is father. Fly, sweetheart, fly!"

"You mean flee," corrected her lover.

"Just as you please—but this is no time for entomological distinctions."

**Water Beetles In England.**

There are 200 varieties of water beetles to be found in the fresh-water lakes and rivers of England.


ROYAL YEAST CAKES Make Wonderful Home Made Bread

Standard of Quality for over 50 Years


**An Ancient Flea.**

A flea 3,000 years old as been discovered in Egypt.

Arthur Weigall, the famous Egyptologist, was exploring a newly-discovered tomb when he came upon an alabaster jar full of a sticky liquid somewhat like honey. It turned out to be not honey, but castor oil.

More surprising still, in the castor oil was found what proved to be a flea, the only one that has come down to us from ancient times.

**Selling It Now.**

Two tramps were passing a church in front of which a notice was displayed, "Sale of Work."

Said one to the other: "Lumme, Bill, they're selling it now!"

**Our Changed Faces.**

Our jaws have dropped half an inch since the days of prehistoric man; this is stated to be due to changes in the palate and in the teeth.

**Keep Biscuits In Tin Receptacles.**

If kept in stone jars biscuits have a tendency to lose their crispness. It is better to keep them in tin receptacles.


Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf



AGENCY FOR STAR CARS ALL MODELS

Every owner of these Cars that I have met are decidedly well pleased with them.

Come in and look them over; you will say they are right. No doubt I can take your present Car as part payment and extend payments for part of price if you wish. Drop in and talk it over. Will give you good value for your money.

You will get benefit of any price change.

JAMES ED. CLARK

At CARD'S GARAGE. 18tf NAPANEE.



Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

we opened the well-known

WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

for Custom Grinding.

M. R. MIDMER.



M. MAKER

Beats the High Cost of Living

Prices Smashed Right and Left

All accounts due me must be settled on or before April 20th, otherwise they will be placed in court for collection.

All goods sold away below cost.

He is absolutely retiring from business and must realize quickly.

We defy any merchant in Napanee to meet his prices.

Look over his stock and then compare with others.


## SAVING OUR ANTELOPE

**UNLESS PROTECTION IS GIVEN SPECIES WILL DIE OUT.**

**Steps Which Are Being Taken by Individuals and Others to Preserve These Shy, Pretty, Graceful Creatures—An Antelope Farm.**

One of the happiest features of Western Canada in the early days of settlement, says E. L. Chicanot in Forest and Outdoors, one of the most gladsome and cheering sights in the monotony of long prairie travel, was the countless herds of antelope. Thousands upon thousands of these shy, pretty, graceful creatures ranged in wild freedom over the sweeping plains which have now become the richly productive provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Western Canadian antelope, or properly called pronghuck or prong-horn, is not allowed by naturalists to be an antelope at all. As a matter of fact, the little animal indigenous to the Canadian West is a much more comely, more graceful, and finer proportioned beast than the various branches of the antelope family found in other parts of the world. It is the sole existing representative in North America of a family of hollow-horned ruminants in which the horn sheaths are forked and annually shed and renewed. Standing about three feet high at the shoulder and slightly more at the croup, its general color is a bright sandy fawn with much white on the face, the throat white bars on the throat, and white on the parts and buttocks. Altogether it is a dainty, exquisitely proportioned little animal, most pleasing to observe.

Happily there seems every probability at the present time that, as a result of co-operation between the Federal Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the surviving antelope in Alberta may be extended complete and permanent protection through the establishment of their ranging ground in the vicinity of Lake Newell as a sanctuary for all time. Lake Newell is already a fish and game preserve and it is argued as a logical step to make some 20,000 acres surrounding the lake a sanctuary for antelope. This would require some thirty-five miles of fencing. Animal lovers all over the continent will hope this is speedily brought about.

One of the most ardent and ceaseless advocates of this establishment, because he has a surpassing love for the antelope and has unquestionably a greater and more intimate knowledge of this little animal in Western Canada than any other man, is Charles J. Blazier, who lives in the neighborhood of Lake Newell and expresses the fear that, unless this complete protection is afforded, in twenty years from all traces of this little animal will have disappeared from Western Canada. Mr. Blazier is the sole follower in Canada of an unique profession. As far as is known he has the only antelope farm in the world.

Mr. Blazier's farm is situated about eight miles south of Brooks on Lake Newell, the land being bald prairie but supplied with excellent water from the lake nearby. The two hundred acres is fenced ten feet high, not so much to keep the antelope in as the coyotes out. The little animals never evince the slightest desire to leave the ranch, which is perhaps not, unnatural, since they have scarcely known any other existence. Strangely enough, however, fawns, unless raised by hand, never become entirely tamed and gentle, no matter how long they remain on the ranch. Domesticated mothers, so tame that they would follow Mr. Blazier into the house, have raised offspring which were as wild as if raised on the range and never known any other life. The animals raised with the bottle, no matter how mature they have become, will follow Mr. Blazier all around the ranch and he can do anything he likes with them.

Antelopes mature in from two to three years, though it is not known how long they live. The fawns of the antelope generally arrive in April or May, the doe usually giving birth to two but occasionally to three.

The hunting season for these fawns lasts only from three weeks to a month, as after they area few weeks old, not even the swiftest dog can overtake the speedy little animal.

Mr. Blazier's little farm, which is situated about eight miles south of Brooks on Lake Newell, is proving a really effective factor in affording the antelope a measure of protection in various parts of the continent and ensuring the perpetuation of the little animal in American life, as well as stimulating interest in the matter of making the range grounds in Alberta of Western Canada's surviving herd a permanent sanctuary with the most rigorous safeguards.

**Asbestos In Canada.**

Asbestos was first mined in Canada in 1878. The owner found considerable difficulty in disposing of the 50 tons which represented the output of the first season. The principal known asbestos deposits in Canada are in the southeastern parts of the Province of Quebec, especially in Richmond and Megantic counties.

**An Historic Church.**

One of the strangest church structures in Canada is the Stanley Mission, Northern Saskatchewan. It is about one hundred years old and was built entirely of whopped-sawn lumber, a most laborious process of manufacture, and the nails used in construction were all hand forged.

**Insects.**

There are more than 200,000 known insects.

BABY'S OWN SOAP


**WHEN FATE DECIDES.**

**How a Coin Determined Parnell's Career.**

Trifling things sometimes change a man's whole career.

In 1912 Eamon de Valera was a candidate for the chair of Mathematical Physics in University College, Cork. There was only one other candidate, and a poll between them resulted in a tie. One of De Valera's supporters, coming in to vote for him, missed his train by a minute.

The question of the appointment then lay with the Senate, and De Valera's opponent was selected. Had his supporter caught the train, De Valera would have been appointed, and he would have been in Cork, not in Dublin, during the weeks immediately preceding the rebellion.

Parnell's fate was decided by his mistaking one coin for another.

Parnell came from an old Irish family of landowners, and was sent to finish his education at Cambridge. Coming home one evening from a social party with a fellow-student, they encountered two drunken drovers on the tow-path who attempted to jostle them off.

Parnell and his companion immediately proceeded to knock them down. Their cries brought a policeman on the scene, and, on the complaint of the battered drovers, he demanded Parnell's name.

Following the example of students everywhere, the accused, with the fear of the college authorities in his mind, put his hand in his pocket and handed the policeman what he believed to be a sovereign.

However, a glance at the coin by the light of the nearest lamp revealed it to be a shilling, whereupon the offended representative of the majesty of the law took umbrage, re-arrested Parnell, and took him to the nearest police station. Obtaining his name, he reported it to his college, and this led to Parnell's being sent down.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the shilling in question determined the future career of Parnell, by securing his rustication from Cambridge and thus sending him back to Ireland, where he fell in with a train of circumstances which ultimately led to his entry into public life.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain might have been murdered in 1882 in place of Lord Frederick Cavendish but for the Prime Minister changing his mind.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Chamberlain was in consultation with the then Irish leaders in the House of Commons. He told them that a sense of duty might compel him to go to Dublin as Chief Secretary. At the very last moment Gladstone decided to send Lord Frederick to Phoenix Park.

An overmastering Providence had other work for Mr. Chamberlain, and he was not fated to meet his end by the assassin's hand. But if Mr. Gladstone had not changed his mind, it is quite possible that the whole course of the history of the two nations would have been different.

**Beauty for the Boys.**

When nature hands on the good points of parents, she seems to be more generous to the boys than to the girls. Curly hair, long eyelashes, and good complexions go to the boys more frequently than to the girls.

Notice the boys with natural "marcel" waves and curling eyelashes, and notice how they value them. A girl would be proud of them, but most men and boys are ashamed to possess these advantages. They blush every time anyone mentions eyelashes, while the curls are given frequent applications of water and brilliantine to restrain their wayward tendencies.

All this while less fortunate sisters try vainly to play the coquette with scanty, sandy eyelashes, and spend a small fortune at the hairdresser in an endeavor to take the lankness out of their uninteresting tresses!

Real auburn tresses, too, are more often than not handed on to the boys. But there is one consolation. A girl thus endowed may refer to her tresses as "Titian red," but a boy is never anything else but "ginger"!

**China Home of Goldfish.**

China is the ancestral home of the goldfish, which still abound there in a wild state. It is also found quite commonly in Japan, but is believed to have been imported there originally and has escaped from captivity and made itself at home. The Chinese began to breed goldfish and to produce new varieties at a very remote time. Characteristic features which they engrafted on the goldfish stock as dragon eyes, finless backs, and calico colors. In Japan the colored goldfish has been known since 1500. The evolution of the modern goldfish, says the writer, has received the attention of biologists of Asia, Europe and America. The modification in coloration, form and structure that have been brought about by cultivation, have received the consideration of eminent zoologists. One of the most profoundly modified of any known race of domesticated animal the ablest American zoologists has said that the varieties of goldfish "are organisms."

**THIEVES' TRICKS.**

**Reptiles, Birds and Beasts Aid In Crime.**

Staying at a Munich hotel, and known to be carrying jewels worth £100,000, two Englishmen were followed about continuously by a couple of shady characters, who even took rooms next to those of the jewel owners.

Their conduct at last became so suspicious that information was given to the police, who arrested them. On a search being made of their room a half-starved python was discovered. It transpired that the owners of the snake were well-known jewel thieves, and it was their intention to introduce the snake into their victim's bedroom and steal the jewels in the excitement that followed.

Possibly these ruffians got their idea from Conan Doyle's "The Speckled Band," in which a snake was used for the purpose of murder, although this is not the first case of the kind.

A smartly dressed woman criminal named Stiles, who had managed to get an introduction to the best society in Paris, became acquainted with a rich Parisian. She learned that one day he was going to attend a picture sale, and she asked him to call on his way as she wished him to buy a particular picture for her. The Frenchman was carrying a well-filled wallet with him, and this he laid with his stick and gloves on a chair.

Suddenly he noticed a snake writhing on the hearth-rug, and backing away from it was startled to see two more coming from under the table. With a wild yell he fled for his life, quite forgetting his wallet containing ten thousand dollars' worth of bank notes. Needless to say, when he returned it was to find that the woman had vanished, as well as the snakes.

A common trick of burglars who are afraid of burglar alarms is to put a couple of rats through an open window and send a terrier after them. The terrier is pretty certain to knock against the alarm in its mad rush round after the rats, and as soon as the burglar hears the bells he is off, leaving his unfortunate dog to bear the blame.

Dogs are easier to teach than most animals, and for that reason are favorites with criminals. A couple of pickpockets owned an enormous mastiff, which they trained to dash up to anyone whom they indicated, and, apparently with a playful bound, knock him over. The two would rush up and, with profuse apologies for their dog's carelessness, raise the fallen person from the ground. While they were doing so, the victim's watch and chain and money, and anything else of value, would be skilfully taken.

One day in 1910 a well-dressed man, wearing a heavy overcoat, entered a Jeweller's shop in the West end of London, and asked to be shown some valuable rings. Those shown him he said were not quite good enough, and he asked to be shown another tray. As the attendant went to get it, he glanced in the mirror specially set to show the counter when his back was turned and, to his amazement, saw a long, hairy arm suddenly come out of the customer's pocket, seize a couple of rings and vanish.

Assistance was quickly summoned, and the man and monkey arrested. His rooms were found filled with all sorts of valuable objects which had been stolen by this clever monkey.

An ingenious trick was that practiced by a youth named Boschat early in 1911. He went into a grocer's shop in Paris and asked for some sugar; and when the grocer returned from getting it he almost jumped out of his skin to see a black crow sitting on one of the shelves eyeing him!

The bird fluttered about the shop, defying all efforts of the grocer to capture him. While the tradesman's attention was disturbed Boschat quietly rifled the till and then gave a little whistle. At the signal the crow flew out of the shop, with its owner after it, apparently doing his best to capture his pet.

It was only when the clever thief and his black accomplice had disappeared out of sight that the grocer discovered how he had been robbed.

**The Roman Senate-House.**

The Senate-House of Ancient Rome was known as the Curia, and it passed through many vicissitudes. The first one was called Curia Hostilia because it was found by Tullius Hostilius, and it lasted down to the year 52 B.C., when it was burned at the funeral of the demagogue Clodius, murdered by Milo. The Curia was rebuilt by Faustus Sulla and, from the name of the gens to which he belonged, it was called Curia Cornelia. It was rebuilt by Julius Caesar and was dedicated by his grandnephew and heir, Octavius. In the year 29 B.C., two years before Octavius was declared emperor with the title Augustus. It was named Curia Julia.

The Curia stood north of the Forum and it is stated by good authority that in the year 625 A.D., it was converted into the Church of St. Adriano.

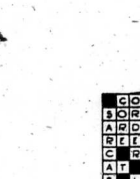
**Jugo-Slavia.**

Jugo-Slavia, also known as the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, was, before the war known as the Serbian monarchy. Since the war it has widened out considerably, and is now composed of parts of Austria-Hungary, including Croatia, Slavonia, part of Styria, Dalmatia, Carniola, Corinthia, the Beronya, Baco-Bodrog, and the Banat; also of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and several small portions of territory ceded to her by Bulgaria. The area of Jugo-Slavia is about 160,000 square miles, and the population about 13,000,000. The country is governed by King Alexander and his Parliament as a constitutional monarchy.

## CROSS WORD PUZZLE

**KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE**

| HORIZONTAL. | VERTICAL. |
|---|---|
| 1 Pertaining to tilling the soil. | To aid or encourage; assist. |
| 11 To sew temporarily. | A slick or rod. |
| 12 Seeps out; comes out slowly as a liquid. | Royal Society (ab.) |
| 13 A boy's name (ab.) | Three odd letters. |
| 14 To worry; pester. | A coin. |
| 15 Prince of Wales' Ranch (ab.) | A northern water bird. |
| 16 For cleaning floors. | To fondle; a plaything. |
| 18 And measure (Metric system.) | Two odd letters. |
| 23 Reprove. | A contraction of "ever" backwards. |
| 24 A snare. | To get sight of. |
| 25 Spasmodic twitching of muscles. | A heavenly body. |
| 32 A symbol; a keepsake. | A path. |
| 35 To acquire knowledge; memorize. | Mankind. |
| 37 For boring holes. | A kitchen utensil. |
| 39 The quality of being habitually silent; disinclined to conversation. | A residue. |
| | Pertaining do paintings and pictures. |
| | And so on (ab. |
| | For flavoring eatables. |
| | Stop; refrain from. |
| | To fib. |
| | A nickname for a political party. |
| | A beverage. |
| | Meaning "three." |
| | A woman devoted to a religious life. |
| | Used to keep a woman's hair neat. |
| | Account (ab.) |
| | Gills (ab.) |



Answer to last week's puzzle.

**ROBES OF RELIGION.**

**Many Used at Present Date From Very Ancient Times.**

Most of us take the clergyman's robes more or less for granted, and never trouble to ask where they came from.

Many of the robes at present in use date from very ancient times. They started as the everyday dress of the Romans. Then, as now, it was customary to wear one's best clothes for churchgoing, and the ministers followed this custom.

As time passed, congregations began to buy specially good clothes for their priests to wear at the services, and these clothes were handed down from one man to his successor. When a set wore out it was replaced by a set exactly similar. In this way the robes came to be fixed in type and pattern.

Church of England clergymen dropped a good many of the more important robes at the time of the Reformation, but one or two still survive. The stole was originally the badge of slavery. Christian ministers took to it as a sign of their humility and also because so many of the first Christians were slaves. It is supposed to represent the yoke under which slaves passed as a sign of their servitude.

The cope was originally nothing more than a rain-coat. When laid out flat it is a semi-circle, about twelve feet in diameter and fastened with a clasp which is known as a "morse."

The surplice was originally merely an over-garment. The hood which marks the clergyman's University degree was at first a real hood, being worn over the head as a protection in the draughty buildings of the Middle Ages, and allowed to hang down the back when not in use.

The bishop's apron is simply a short cassock abbreviated originally for convenience when riding in the days when horseback was practically the only form of locomotion even for the clergy.

**Doubtful Glory.**

A defaulter declared that his case was not as black as it was painted. "I was singing 'I ain't Nobody's Darling,'" he said, "and the policeman adopted me!"

**Peaches.**

Peaches are said to have been introduced into England from Persia in the year 1562, in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.


ASSURANCE

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Also Frost Fences and Gates.

A newly decorated convenient house on Robert street to rent.


Fred A. Perry,

NAPANEE

Opposite Campbell House

# FACTS ABOUT SHEFFIELD

**WHERE STEEL IS TURNED TO GOLD.**

**Natives Claim Air and Water Are as Necessary to Steel-making as Climate of Lancashire Is to Cotton—A Beautiful City.**

Sheffield is another word for perfection in cutlery. Give your boy a jack-knife, and the first thing he does is to look at the back of the blade to see if it comes from Sheffield. And you may proceed to explain to him why it is called a jack-knife. It was originally known as a jack-a-leg, corrupted from the name of the inventor, Jacques de Liege, a Walloon refugee in the eighteenth century, says Herbert Vivian in Tit-Bits.

Why does Sheffield enjoy this world-wide supremacy for steel? It is not entirely due to the experience of generations, for there are always keen rivals ready to cut out and undersell. The natives will tell you that the air and water of Sheffield are as necessary to steel-making as the climate of Lancashire is to cotton.

In any case, nature was a very powerful helper at the outset. The neighboring hills and dales abounded in iron, miles of lovely woodlands offered themselves as fuel, the very grindstones waited to be taken off the slopes, and there were plenty of rushing streams to provide water-power.

And those streams possess peculiar properties. You may harden and temper steel with other waters, but the results are never the same. Attempts have actually been made to transport Sheffield water for steel-making beyond the seas, but once removed from Sheffield air its virtues seem to be lost. And so Sheffield remains the mistress of every kind of steel, from the massive armored plates of battleships to the cheapest knives and forks in our kitchens.

It will probably take your breath away to be told that Sheffield is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. As we approach by train at night-time, we suddenly behold lurid lights glowing like bonfires or bursting from the tops of tall chimneys through the darkness.

And when we awake next morning amid fogs to wonder whether night is really past, we are confronted by another fairy picture. If we have eyes to see the subtleties of light and shade, we shall discern grace in the tall chimneys that tower like minarets, magic in the mysterious wisps of steam and smoke that might be inhabited genii of the "Arabian Nights."

Then, turning from poetry and fancy, we may gloat over the black pall, the homicide fog, remembering that the more smoke is seen the more riches are being won for Sheffield and England and the world.

A stroll through one of the big factories is a revelation of energy, and at every turn some fresh wonder is revealed. Here is a long cylindrical mass being hammered into shape by a hydraulic press with a dead pressure of 12,000 tons, the biggest in the world. There is another uncanny machine that draws a piece of steel over it like a glove, and yet another which rolls out huge armored plates as though they were mere strips of dough.

But perhaps the most thrilling moment comes when the Siemens furnaces are opened to release blood-red rivers of molten steel, which then run their way into vast tanks. No sooner is a tank full than a mighty crane descends like an eagle from the rafters, and swings it away to cast at the other end of the huge building.

It is a relief, after this, to seek out the comparative silence and peacefulness of a silversmith's. The manager tells us that everything is made by hand. Not quite everything, perhaps, for there are machines to stamp out sections of tea-pots, spoons, knives and forks in one piece with handles all complete.

Sheffield plate has always been as famous as Sheffield steel. It consisted of silver hammered on to copper, so that it looked and lasted almost like the precious metal itself. But in 1840 electro-plating came along and to be the only sound method of producing plated silver-ware with profit, and within ten years the new process completely killed the old.

The process is worth watching. We wend our way through long avenues of tanks where cruets, jugs, christening mugs, race-cups, spoons and forks, every imaginable kind of plate may be seen floating at the end of copper wires in baths of cyanide of potassium. Strips of pure silver line the sides of the tanks, electric currents pass through, and the disintegrated silver adheres to the surface of the baser metal. It all seems very simple, but needs much vigilance with careful tests of time and temperature.

It would be a great mistake, however, to picture Sheffield as a somebre city for ever hugging herself in fogs. Few provincial cities are so gay or so cultured. The people are for ever sharpening their wits and can boast of superlative intelligence. The university, a handsome Tudor edifice, dates only from 1905, but already exercises wide-spread influence. It co-operates with local manufacturers in metallurgy, and is alone in possessing a chair of glass technology. This was useful in ousting foreign glass during the war, and has by no means succumbed since.

**Soaking Seed.**

Soaking garden seeds to give them a running start increases their speed through life. Radish seeds soaked for two or three hours in a solution of magnesium chloride or magnesium sulphate give an increase in leaf and root development and a more than tripled yield.

**London's Drainage System.**

London, England, has one of the finest main drainage systems in the world. There are 370 miles of main sewers, which would stretch from London to Dunbar, in Scotland, and 2,000 miles of local sewers, which would stretch as far as from London to Constantinople.

**An Ant's Strength.**

A tiny field ant has been known to hold in its jaws a weight three thousand times heavier than itself. If a man had, proportionately the same strength in his jaws, he could lift 275 tons.


# WRIGLEY'S

*"after every meal"*

*Parents:- encourage the children to care for their teeth*

**Give them Wrigley's. It removes food particles from the teeth, strengthens the gums. Combats acid mouth. Refreshing and beneficial!**





**THAT ROARIN' GAME.**

**British Royalty Has Always Honored Curling.**

The Prince of Wales, president-elect of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, is not the first royalty to honor the "roarin' game's" governing body, says a writer in Answers.

In 1842 the late Prince Consort became patron of the club, and the following year Queen Victoria authorized the club—which had been founded in 1838—to change its name from "Grand Caledonian" to "Royal Caledonian."

Later the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward, became patron, and King George followed his example. The Prince, however, will be the first royal president.

What is this Scottish game, which was originally played with boulders torn from roadside or mountain stream, and now has followers not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in Canada, the United States, Scandinavia, New Zealand, and Switzerland?

It may be likened to bowls on the ice, but there are many material differences.

The "wood" of "Drake's game" is replaced by a circular granite stone, and in place of the novice's "jack" of bowls, there is a fixed mark on the ice known as the "tee." There are two tees set 38 yards apart.

Around each tee is drawn a circle with a radius of seven feet. Only stones that lie within the seven-foot circle count for points. In front of each tee, and usually seven yards from it, is drawn a cross-line, known as the "hog score." A stone that fails to cross the hog score is removed from the ice.

There are four players, one of whom acts as "skip," or captain, in each side.

The object is to get your stones nearer to the tee than the enemy's. Each stone that "lies" counts one point, and a match consists of as many "heads" or ends as may be agreed upon.

Such are the chief technical points of the "roarin' game," so called from the loud noise made by the stones as they hurtle along the ice, and from the excited shouts of the players as a cannily-placed shot alters the whole situation and puts the enemy of a winning advantage.

Curling has its own language.

"Come under grannie's wing!" shouts the skip, when he wishes his player to angle off one stone and come to rest behind another. "Red the ice!" he orders with stern resolve, when he needs a smashing shot that will break up the guards and expose the tee or winning stone.

Curling is an intensely democratic game. The Earl of Balfour tells the story of an occasion when he was travelling to play in a "bonspiel"—i.e., a match between rival clubs.

There were two working-men curlers in the carriage, and one, who was reading a local paper, said to the other:

"Eh, Geordie, I see you are drawn again a lord to-day."

Quietly Geordie answered: "Ah, weel, maybe I'll be the lord afore it's ower."

Last winter a Scottish peer was playing under his butler as "skip." The nobleman had to deliver a critical shot, and, in great excitement, the "skip" watched the stone's advance, ejaculating at intervals, "Bravo, my lord! Bravo, my lord!" Then, in tones of deep disgust, "Oh, Lord, I declare ye wad miss a haystack!"

No bonspiel is complete without the subsequent dinner of "Curlers' Fare"—that is, boiled beef and greens.

Once curling was essentially a man's game, but there are now women's clubs in Scotland and elsewhere.

**It Might Have Been.**

The little son of the vicar was spending his first term at a preparatory school, and he was very proud of the knowledge he had gained.

Every night he came home and imparted something new to his proud father.

"Father," he began one evening after supper, "my master has been teaching me the meaning of the tenses."

"Oh, has he!" remarked the vicar. "Then I'll give you a little test. If I said, 'I was a good cricketer,' what tense would that be?"

"Past tense," answered the learned one.

"Correct, my son," beamed the parent. "And if I said 'I am a good cricketer,' what tense would that be?"

Without a moment's hesitation the little boy replied:

"Why that would be pretence."

**Horse Sense.**

A man in the Midlands owns a number of horses and has a great reputation for skill in the treatment of them. One day a farmer approached the horse owner's little boy and said:

"Look here, my little man, when one of your father's horses is ill what does he do?"

"Do you mean slightly or seriously ill?" asked the boy, cautiously. "Because if a horse is only slightly ill he gives it medicine, but if it is seriously ill he sells it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

# Samuel Hearne Explorer

One of the early explorers of what is now the Canadian Northwest was Samuel Hearne, who as early as 1771 passed down the Coppermine river and so came to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, seventeen years before Alexander Mackenzie navigated the great river that bears his name.

During many years Hearne was a faithful and efficient servant of the Hudson Bay Company, with headquarters at Fort Prince of Wales, which stood on the shores of Hudson Bay at the mouth of the Churchill river. Twelve years after Hearne's trip to the Arctic, Fort Prince of Wales was destroyed by the French.

In 1769 Hearne received orders to go on a land expedition to the country to the west and north of the Churchill river, reported to be rich in fur-bearing animals and copper ore.

Hearne made three journeys, but only the third, completed in the summer of 1772, was crowned with success. He wrote an account of his exploration which was published in 1795, and it is from this book that the following account of his exploirations is gleaned.

Hearne set out on his third exploration from Fort Prince of Wales on Dec. 7, 1770, but June was well advanced before the Coppermine river was reached. He got about making surveys, finding the river abounding in shoals and rapids.

While Hearne was engaged in this work, moving slowly down the river, three Indians were sent ahead to spy out the land. On July 16 the spies returned and reported that they had discovered a tribe of Indians on the west side of the river about twelve miles down stream. The situation, said the Indians, was very convenient for surprising them. "When the other Indians received this intelligence, no further attendance or attention was paid to my survey, but the whole Indian army immediately engaged in planning the best method of attack, and how they might steal on the poor Esquimaux (the old name for Eskimo), the ensuing night and kill them all while asleep."

The attack as planned was successfully carried out, and it appeared that these northern Indians were as capable of as great cruelty as were the eastern Iroquois and Algonquins, who figure so prominently in the early history of Canada.

The scene, writes Hearne, "was shocking beyond description. Men, women and children, in all upwards of twenty, ran out of their tents and endeavored to make their escape, but the Indians, having possession of all the landing-places, could not fly for shelter. One alternative only remained, that of jumping into the river; but, as none of them attempted it, they all fell a sacrifice to Indian barbarity.

"The shrieks and groans of the poor expiring wretches were truly dreadful; but my horror was greatly increased by seeing a young girl killed so near me that when the first spear was struck into her side she fell down at my feet. She seized me around my legs, so that it was with difficulty that I could disengage myself from her dying grasp. As two Indians had pursued this unfortunate victim I solicited very hard for her life, but the murderers made no reply till they had struck both their spears through her body and fastened her to the ground. Then they looked me sternly in the face, and began to ridicule me by asking if I wanted an additional wife. The prospect had on the smallest regard to the shrieks and agony of the poor wretch, who was writhing round their spears like an eel."

Having butchered the Eskimos, the Indians proceeded to plunder the tents of their victims and to destroy what they could not carry away.

At five o'clock in the morning of July 17, Hearne came in sight of the Arctic Ocean, and he at once set about making surveys. The first object searching for the deposits of copper of which he had heard from the Indians. Here, he was found, but its contents were disappointing. Of thirty miles to the southeast of the mouth of the river the mine was found, but, true Hearne, "This mine, if it deserves that appellation, is no more than an entire jumble of rocks and gravel, which has been rent many ways by an earthquake. Through these ruins there ran a small river, but no part of it, when I was there, was more than knee-deep."

In a footnote Hearne relates an Indian tradition which accounted for the dwindling riches of the mines. According to the tradition, the mines were discovered by a woman who led the men to the spot. She was unjustly treated by the men, and being a great sorceress she took revenge on the men by causing the mine to disappear. She vowed that she would sit on the mine until it should sink into the earth. When in the following year the men returned for copper "they found her sunk up to her waist, though still alive, and the quantity of copper was greatly diminished, and repeating their visit in the year following she had entirely disappeared, and the principal part of the mine with her."

Toward the end of July, 1771, Hearne and his party set out from the mines on their homeward journey, toiling day after day against the current and rapids of the Coppermine river. In December they were once more on the shore of Lake Athabasca, where more of the winter was passed. In June, 1772, they arrived at Fort Prince of Wales, and so completed their long and perilous journey.

**Twenty Million Meteors.**

It is estimated that twenty million meteors enter the earth's atmosphere every twenty-four hours. The South Kensington Museum contains meteorites ranging from minute bodies up to masses weighing several hundredweights. Several have been seen to explode whilst still in the air. One of these scattered pieces over an area of seven by four miles in the United States. A meteorite about two hundred pieces were found, the two largest weighing 74 pounds and 48 pounds respectively.


# PAINS IN LEFT SIDE AND BACK

**Other Troubles Women Often Have Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

Lachine, Quebec.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my left side and back and with weakness and other troubles common so often here. I was this way about six months. I saw the Vegetable Compound advertised in the 'Montreal Standard' and I have taken four bottles of it. I was a very sick woman and I feel so much better I would not be without it. I also use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I recommend the medicines to my friends and I could not have children unless I went under an operation. I read testimonials of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the papers and a friend recommended me to take it. After taking three bottles I became stronger and now have a bonny baby girl four months old. I do my housework and help a little with the chores. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and am willing for you to use this testimonial letter."—Mrs. A. A. ADAMS, Box 54, Provost, Alberta.


**FROM KING DAVID.**

**King George Can Trace His Ancestry Back a Long Way.**

If there is any truth in legends, King George is directly descended from King David of Israel, one of whose descendants is reputed to have married Eochaid II., a Scots king, sometime about 580 B.C.

Eschewing legends, however, and keeping to history, it is certain that his Majesty can claim an ancestor who successfully led the Picts and Scots against the ancient Britons as long ago as 330 B.C., the year in which Babylon fell.

This Fergus, the son of Ferchard, who is reputed to have been descended from Eochaid II—and the Jewish princess. After the defeat of the Britons the two Celtic races in Scotland were so pleased with Fergus that they vowed that the kingdom should always belong to his descendants, and so far, although some two thousand years have now elapsed, the oath has been kept.

The House of David, as the descendants of Fergus were called, ruled Scotland until the deaths of Alexander III. and the Maid of Norway. The crown should then have passed to the Earl of Carrick, better known as Robert Bruce, who was also of the House of David. And, after a period of warfare, Bruce did make good his claim to the throne.

The Bruces were succeeded by the ill-fated Stewarts, who became heirs to the throne by virtue of Walter Stewart, High Steward of Scotland, to Dorothy Bruce. Five Annexes in succession wore the crown before Elizabeth, Queen Scots, changed the spelling of her name to the more familiar Stuart.

Then the death of Queen Elizabeth brought the Stuarts, in the person of James VI., to the throne of England, through the marriage of an earlier James to a Tudor princess. Six Stuarts successively were sovereigns of Scotland and England. Of these one, Charles I., was executed; another, James II., was driven into exile. A third, Mary, ruled jointly with her husband, Dutch William. On the death of the sixth, Queen Anne, the throne was again vacant.

During this queen's lifetime Scottish statesmen had successfully insisted that her successor must not only be a Protestant, but one of the House of Davids as well. The British Parliament found that the only person who fulfilled both these conditions was the Elector of Hanover. He was directly descended from Princess Elisabeth, the daughter of James I., who, in 1613, had married Frederick, the Elector Palatine.

The Hanovers, as they were called, proved themselves able rulers and worthy representatives of the line of Fergus.

Since the coronation of George I. the succession has never been broken.

**Heirs Chop House to Pieces.**

Dismantled fragments of houses in various parts of the Islands of Tahiti tell the story of the working of the French inheritance laws. In former times when the head of a family died the title to the property was vested in the eldest child, who conserved it for the benefit of the family at large. But the French laws have done away with this. They decree that each heir shall come into full possession of his share of any property. In consequence the eldest son or daughter holds the fort there. But armed with court orders, saws, chisels and other implements of destructive carpentry, the others come and dismember the ancestral mansion, each taking his fragment to his own domain. What is left remains the heritage of the eldest, and until he can gather substance to repair the damage this domicile continues a melancholy monument to family disharmony.

**A Very Good Reason.**

Giles was being questioned in the court by a barrister who considered himself great guns at cross-examination.

"Do you on your oath swear that this is not your handwriting?" he asked sternly of the witness.

"I reckon not," answered Giles.

"Does it resemble your writing, then?"

"No, I don't think so."

"Well, do you swear that it does not resemble your handwriting?"

"I do, indeed."

"What?" thundered the bullying counsel. "You take your oath that that writing doesn't resemble yours in a single letter?"

"Yes," persisted Giles somewhat nervously.

"How do you know it doesn't?" asked the lawyer, with a cunning smile.

"Well," replied Giles, with a smile, "I expect it is because I can't write."

**ROMANCE OF POSTMARKS.**

**Peers and M.P.'s Who Robbed the Revenue.**

Beyond a casual glance at the name of the town and the date, few people trouble about the postmarks on their letters.

As early as the time of Henry VII. it was usual for senders to write on the outside of their letters the date when they were despatched, and there were many complaints of delay. Sir Brian Tuke, Master of the Posts in 1533, defended himself by referring to dilatory correspondents who dated their letters a day or two before they were actually posted.

In 1590 postmasters countered with a scheme of their own, which not only checked the senders, but enabled a close record to be kept on messengers who conveyed the letters along the various stages into which long journeys had then to be divided. A letter would be marked with the time and date at Dover, Canterbury, and all towns through which it had to pass on its way to London.

The first real stamp did not come into use until 1660, when the Act of Parliament a post office was set up and leased to Henry Bishopp at an annual rent of £21,500. Bishopp was a shrewd business man, and the outer circle was given a double rim for use on letters sorted in the afternoon. From 1800 to 1822 the "1" was left out of the stamp.

The stamp containing the word "Free," often to be met with an eighteenth-century letters, has an interesting history. For many years the privilege possessed at one time by members of Parliament and peers of "franking" or sending their letters free.

Never was a privilege more flagrantly abused. Members did not hesitate to frank the letters of their friends, and even of many of their constituents, as well as their own, so that by 1776 the loss to the revenue amounted to nearly £120,000 a year. By 1837, shortly before the privilege was abolished, the loss amounted to a million pounds a year. Several measures had been tried to put an end to the abuse, but they were easily evaded.

The first penny post was introduced in 1680. For the first time a purely local post, started by William Dockwra, in London, and it had a curious triangular postmark. Along with Dockwra in the Cripplegate scheme ten "Penny Post Pald," and it is distinguished by having the two "nies" of "Penny" joined together. Dockwra's penny post was suppressed in 1685 in the General Post Office, and here the progress of language seems to have slipped backwards, for the penny stamp was written "Peny Post Payd."

Stamp collectors with Victorian stamps may possibly be puzzled at the thick and thin lines of unequal size to pears on their surface. When the later penny post was introduced in 1840 it was decided to have a double check on the letters, and as there are sometimes the ordinary stamps were illegible. Therefore, every post office in the kingdom was given a number, which it used as an obliterator for the postage stamp.

The obliterator is often quite distinct from the face stamp, and is familiar nowadays as a series of wavy lines. Its function is simply to render the postage stamp unfit for further use.

**PEARLS.**

**Are the Only Precious Gems Obtained From the Sea.**

Pearls are the only precious gems obtained from the sea, and the only gems that do not need cutting in order to improve them.

The truest and best pearls come from Ceylon and the Malay rivers. In order to reach the depths where the pearl oysters are found, the diver lets himself down by means of a large stone, and does not have a great amount of time in filling his basket.

Most shell covered animals or mollusks line their shells with a secretion, which sets hard and becomes smooth and shimmering, which is called "Nacre" or mother of pearl. This is used for the manufacture of pearl buttons, handles of knives and forks and other things.

A pearl is really the child of a sick oyster. The is the result of a little piece of sand or some intrusion, or a grain of sand which finds its way into the shell and irritates the poor unfortunate bivalve. It cannot get rid of the obstruction, so the cantankerous substances from the oyster cover and envelop the grain of sand until it becomes larger and larger, and thus a beautiful velvety pearl is formed.

Sometimes a sea enemy of the oyster will bore a hole through the shell, but this obstacle the oyster by depositing secretion in the hole, almost like an air bubble on the water. This sets, and as a result, a blister pearl is formed.

The pearl oyster is in a class by itself, and is quite different to the dull, opaque shell of the domestic oyster. They live at the bed of the sea or river from 50 to 150 feet below the surface.

The fisherman spreads the oysters on the beach in the hot sun to decompose, which, owing to the great heat, occurs very rapidly. The rotten substance is then washed away and the pearls are retained.

During the thirteenth century the Chinese discovered a process whereby pearls were artifically produced. A minute foreign substance is introduced into the shells of mussels, causing irritation which eventually develops a pearl.

The purest and most valuable pearls came from the east. There are fisheries in the Persian Gulf, off the Australian coast, among the Pearl Islands in the Bay of Panama. Black pearls come from fisheries in Lower California.

The most perfect pearl in the world was once to be found in the Museum of Zoolma, at Moscow, and was known as La Pellegrina. It was perfectly globular and weighed 28 carats. The largest known pearl in the world is to be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum, England, which weighs three ounces and measures four and a half inches in circumference.

The fisheries of India are under Government control. The divers are let down by means of a cord to which is attached a great ground stone. He remains down from 50 to 80 seconds. He carries with him A stick with a sharp spike as a means of defense from sharks and other submarine enemies of man.

A snake charmer always accompanies the divers and none of these will attempt a descent without first undergoing the snake charmer's incantations for his safety. He continues to dive until exhausted, when he is replaced by another. The oysters are sold at public auction in catches of one thousand each.

In the year 1579, Philip of Spain is said to have received a pearl weighing 250 carats. Pearls have always been considered most desirable for adornment on account of their wonderful velvety richness. The high prices of real pearls of the highest type, place them out of the reach of any but the wealthy, but imitations are so marvellous as to provide an excellent substitute for the impecunious.

**IDLE SHIPS.**

**Large Number of Ships That Never Go to Sea.**

Round the coast of Great Britain, in quiet and harbors there are ships which never go to sea.

Year in and year out they lie at their moorings, their only movement the idle swing round at the turn of the tide.

At some of the ports where there is a minimum fleet of these stay-at-home boats the harbor-master has moored them all together out of the way of the traffic. They are of all types and sizes and ages. Although they appear to be utterly lifeless, there is generally a caretaker on board to trim and set the lamps, open the ports and skylights, do a bit of tinkling when it is required, and generally keep things as shipshape as possible. At other places or where there are only a few, a longshoreman will go the round and have them under his charge. In the docks there are also many of these odd craft tucked away in some remote corner.

There are many reasons why these boats are left to lie at their moorings. A number are the victims of the trade "slump"; there are no markets, and consequently there is no use for them. Others are for sale for various reasons, while not a few are getting on in years and need reconstruction. Those which were not bought to be broken up or sold lie at their moorings in various creeks and harbors.

Away out of sight in large and small boat yards are many yachts which have not been in commission for years, in many cases long before the war. Their owners have been unable to use them; some have not sufficient time, and lay up year after year until they are of no use for the sea.

The life of a ship is not materially affected by being laid up if reasonable care has been taken of vital parts, such as keeping the bilges clean, ventilating the cabins, and having a coat of paint put on now and again. A boat which may look a sad spectacle to the eye will, after being through the hands of workmen, look none the worse for years of idleness.

Wooden boats are perhaps the more sensitive to neglect. As a rule the worst decay first is not that part which is in the water but the inside portion, and particularly that strip of outside planking which salutors call "between wind and water."

**Not His Brand.**

A story is told of an American who, when on board ship in a rather thing in heat waves did not exist outside the American continent, invited an Indian friend to spend a week with him during one of New York's specials.

The American greeted him, beaming with perspiration.

"Now, this is fine!" he exclaimed. "Make yourself at home in it. And if you're not a little grease-spot by evening, I'll never chew any more gum!"

The Indian nodded and the American rushed out to get an ice-cream soda. When he returned he could not find the Indian anywhere.

After a fruitless search in the coolest place, he grew anxious, and systematically searched the house from top to bottom. The solution appeared in the kitchen, when a voice chattered from the oven:

"Shut that door or I shall freeze! Want to come in?"

**The First Railway.**

The first railway on which cars were hauled by steam-locomotive was that built by George Stephenson and Edward Pease between Stockton and Darlington in northeastern England, and opened to passenger traffic on September 27, 1825.


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**E. J. POLLARD.**
Editor and Proprietor.

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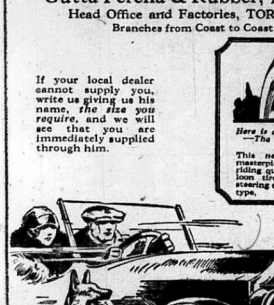

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GPN-54

# DEVELOP BACON TRADE

## DISTRIBUTION OF BOARS IS PROVING A POPULAR POLICY.

Good Progress Is Being Made In Ontario and This Article Contains Some Information Necessary for Success.

Agriculture, Toronto.)
(Contributed by Ontario Department of

One hundred and fifty pure-bred boars of bacon type have been doing their share to push Ontario over the top as a bacon producing province. These boars have been distributed the past year over 7,500 sows, and the progeny are now being marketed. Loaned by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, they have been placed with farmers clubs in twenty-eight counties of the province.

This work which was started a little over two years ago has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. In order that a community may obtain the use of one of these boars, at least ten farmers owning twenty or more breeding sows must organize themselves into a club. They then appoint a caretaker for the boar at a salary agreeable to all parties, and set a service fee to be charged each time which the caretaker receives his pay. Upon making application to the Ontario Live Stock Branch, and with the approval of the Agricultural Representative, a bacon type boar of the breed desired by the club, is supplied free of charge.

**Age of Boar for Service.**

The age at which a young boar may be first used depends largely upon his development. Some boars may be used to a few sews when not more then seven months old without apparent injury. As a rule, it is safer not to use a boar before he is eight months old, and to use him as sparingly as possible until he is a year old. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, and the owner must use his judgment in the matter. Excessive use when young is likely to shorten the period of a boar's usefulness and since a boar will usually leave the best pigs after he reaches maturity, the importance of saving him while he is young, will be readily appreciated. Some good breeders will not allow more than one service a day with intervals of one or two days a week without being used in the case of valuable boars. This is a matter which can be regulated better in large herds where several pure-bred boars are kept, than it can where only one boar is kept and where outside sows are admitted. The owner of a boar under the last-named conditions will require to exercise all his ingenuity to prevent his boar from being used too freely during certain seasons of the year. In no case should more than one service to a sow be permitted, and the boar should not be allowed to run with sows to which he is to be used. Excessive use is likely to result in small weak litters, and the aim should be to save the boar as much as possible. It is not good to use a boar immediately after he has been fed.

If the boar is shipped some distance and arrives excited and tired, he should be fed very lightly at first, and not used for several weeks after his arrival.

**Importance of Exercise.**

Probably nothing is more essential to the health and vigor of an animal than exercise. In summer it is usually a comparatively simply matter to provide exercise in pasture or pasture lot, but in winter it is more difficult. A roomy pen should be provided with a sheltered outside yard. When practicable, it is a good plan to feed the boar outdoors at some distance from his sleeping quarters, thus compelling him to take exercise in walking back and forth between his pen and feeding place. If ground is the greatest crawdock to this method, but this can be overcome by lifting the walk with some straawy horse manure. Sometimes the boar can be fed in a well-littered barnyard, which makes a very good exercising ground when practicable.

**Feeding the Service Boar.**

It requires good judgment to keep a boar in the best possible condition Extremes are to be avoided. The over-fat boar does not get a satisfactory sire af a rule, and a half-starved boar cannot transmit vigor and constitution to his progeny, to the same degree that he would if properly managed. To get the best results the boar should be in fair flesh. A reasonable amount of fat on his bones will do him no harm it he gets sufficient exercise.

An exclusive meal ration will not give good results, especially if the ration is made up of corn. It is true that corn can be fed to a boar without injuring him, but it must be fed in the right way. Corn is fattening, but its exclusive use is debilitating, and the feeder must combine something with it to get good results. Equal parts ground oats and wheat middlings make a first-class meal ration when corn is not used. It gives sufficient bulk, and is nutritious without being heating or too fattening. Ground oats, middlings, or bran may be used singly to dilute corn or other heavy meal; in fact, a very great variety of grains may be fed so long as the feeder used judgment.

**Supplemental Feeds.**

But a boar needs something besides grain and meal to be in his best condition. Skim milk and buttermilk are excellent, and will give good results with meal even if nothing else is used. In winter roots of any kind are much relished. They have a cooling, laxative effect, preventing constipation and keeping the animal thrifty and vigorous. If roots are not available, alfalfa hay of fine quality is a good substitute. It may be used to give bulk to the ration. Some feed the alfalfa hay dry in racks, and others prefer to cut it.

**Another New Forest.**

The British Forestry Committee is planning afforestation development in a huge area of East Anglia, with the idea of creating the largest forest in Great Britain. The area under development is a vast sandy wasteland. The plan includes the erection of workers' dwellings for one hundred families. It is expected that the development will be profitable not only in the production of lumber, but in the increased fertility of the surrounding land.

**Resembles Glass.**

A chemical product resembling glass and useful—for many of the same purposes has been perfected by a German inventor. It can be rolled, bored, polished, or cut without the tendency to splinter.

# NORTHERN GREENLAND

## HOUSES ARE CROWDED AND VERY UNCLEAN.

Yet Once Live There and You Long to Go Back—Eskimos Are Trustful, Childlike Souls—Seal Meat Tastes Good.

Greenland has the power to win one's heart, says Sigrid Bugge Westmar. Whoever has once lived there always longs to get back. I was born at Julianehaab, where my father was Government agent, and at the age of sixteen I arrived in Denmark to become a trained nurse. Therefore, when I was graduated at the national hospital of Copenhagen a few years later, I accepted with pleasure an offer from the Greenland Missionary Service to become its "district nurse" at Angmagssalik, the northernmost settlement on the east coast of the distant colony.

I was set ashore in September. As I watched the masts of the boat that brought me disappear over the horizon, I knew that I could not hear from the outside world at the earliest for a year, and under less favorable circumstances for two years.

The first few days were the worst. Soon, however, I was happy in my new home. I already knew the Eskimos. Also, the east coast, though even more untouched by civilization than on the west. They are childlike souls, knowing no deceit, and appealed my services with utter confidence. The agent and the pastor, and their wives, who are rendering noble service to these people, did everything in their power to make me comfortable. My quarters consisted of several rooms, three of which, with six beds and a large clothes closet, were my hospital. I was the first trained nurse who had ever worker at Angmagssalik. Before my time the Government sent wife used to go around and visit the sick in their huts. Now that the patients had a "regular hospital," they were promptly moved there, and were delighted to be in it. What pleased them most, I believe, was the Danish food. They ate limitless quantities of oatmeal and biscuits, which to them were dishes for gentlefolk.

Angmagssalik is the only concentration point for Eskimos on the east coast of Greenland. Formerly they lived scattered, but since the Danish colony was founded about forty years ago they have welcomed gladly the opportunity to get together. They feel more at home as the place grows, and look with friendly eyes on the Danes, who are the only white people who have ever given them a helping hand.

Unfortunately, the prosperity of the east coast has declined of recent years. Hard times began when the Norwegians started to catch seals north and south of Angmagssalik. When the seals disappear the natives also die out. Formerly a good hunter could count on a catch of two hundred seals a year; and he and his companions returned from a summer's trip with their kayaks heavily laden in addition thirty or forty bearskins, besides fox pelts. They could afford to wear these hides themselves in those days, and did not have to sell them and buy European cloth, which is neither so substantial nor so warm as the native furs.

The life of the Eskimos of Angmagssalik is like that of Eskimos everywhere. During the winter they crowd together, ten or twelve families in a single house, with a floor space of feet long. In the daytime the men hunt and the children attend school at the pastor's house. Evenings are given up to social life. All sing and dance, and carve, the women sew, and content is complete when the coffee-pot is over the fire and the pipes are lit.

Personally I was not put to a strain largely in their social life. Their coffee I could not drink, but I did eat their seal meat. It tasted good, though the cooking was not the best. The women sit close to the fire and chew blubber, which they spit into the kettles while the meat is cooking to prevent the formation of steam in the room.

The crowded condition of the houses and lack of cleanliness naturally cause considerable sickness. I had plenty of patients to care for. But, after all, the Eskimos have their own system of sanitation; and it is as simple as nature. When a house gets lousy, and the families set out on their nomad journeys, they remove the roofs of their winter houses and let wind, sun and rain clean them to the following season.

Summer is vacation time for the Eskimos. They gather live with their women and children in tents, and revel in outdoor life like European vacationists. At that season they could not endure staying away from the mountains and fjords. Angmagssalik is, for the time being, completely deserted. The pastor's family and myself spent the summer making the rounds of the various hunting and fishing camps. Our boat always received a glad welcome. The Eskimos came running down from mountain and river lake happy children, to greet the pastor and his party.

After his tent was pitched, the Eskimos would gather live and sing service in the open air. They made a colorful and picturesque sight in the midst of the magnificent scenery, sitting on the shore in their bright costumes with the snow-capped mountain-tops as a background. The brilliant sunshine made each strip of color doubly bright, and in the central clear air the red Danish flag, the centre of the picture, would glow like a flame of fire.—Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende.

The white races of the world are outnumbered by the dark nations by two to one.

**Tobacco Indians.**

The first mention of smoking tobacco in Canada is to be found in Jacques Cartier's account of his second voyage, made in 1535. The earliest white visitors to North America found the habit of smoking tobacco established among most of the Indian tribes. As a rule, the tobacco was smoked in pipes. A tribe of Indians occupying the district about the foot of Lake Erie, were known as the Tobacco Indians. They grew tobacco and exchanged it with their neighbors for fish, corn and furs.

# THE CHARMS OF CHESTER.

## A British City Where Romance Lingers.

Chester is one of the strangest survivals of the middle ages to be found in Britain. Nowhere else are the walls so complete—red sandstone walls some six centuries old, partly following the line of the ancient Roman fortifications, and making a circuit of nearly two miles.

A narrow pavement along the top affords a delightful walk, and from time to time we come to sturdy towers, including the Water Tower, where ships used to be moored in the days when the tidal waters of the Dee were at their height up to the city. At one turning-point of the walls are the Wishing Steps, where, we are told, all our wishes are granted if we can run up and down eighteen steps seven times without taking breath.

No stone wears so badly as Chester sandstone, and the cathedral had become the most dilapidated in Europe when Sir Gilbert Scott set to work to restore it.

One of the unique features of Chester is known as the Rows, which enable shops to double their attractions and shoppers to multiply their joys. Along the first floor of the four principal streets, which meet at the Market Cross, are strange galleries or arcades, forming a second sidewalk with a second set of shop windows. They are approached by flights of nine steps and run along the ceilings of the ground floors of the projecting houses.

Nothing really like them is to be seen anywhere else in the world, though one or two Swiss and Italian towns possess imitations. They were probably conceived in the times of massive love for the Welsh.

Chester is full of beautiful old houses, and houses so cleverly restored that they keep up the ancient traditions. They possessed many decadant forests, and the timber was used lavishly for outer beams and balconies and groins and colonnades.

Chester is thought to be honeycombed with subterranean ways like Rome and Paris, a regular rabbit warren, which may some day be brought to light.

We enter a teashop and find ourselves in a vaulted crypt of the year 1230, which was discovered by accident in 1833, when the owner wanted more storage accommodation and set men to clear the ground, who soon found they had no need to excavate. It was probably the chapel of a small monastery.

The New Gate, which is certainly 200 years old, was put up for a long time because a young man ran away with the mayor's daughter while she was playing in Pepper Street. Hence the local variation of the proverb about the stable door: "When the daughter is stolen, then shut the Pepper Gate."

Much of the old inns have scarcely changed at all during the lapse of centuries. "Ye Olde Blue Bell" was licensed in 1494. The Yacht Inn is full of wonders. Dean Swift was detained there by a storm, and invited the church dignitaries to sup with him. But none of them turned up, preferring the sharp tongue of the author of "Gulliver's Travels," so he revenged himself by writing a rude rhyme on the window with his diamond ring:—

Rotten without and mouldering
Thus the place and its clergy are all near down.

Chester is specially fortunate in her recreation ground, known as the Roodee or Rood-eye, which means Island of the Cross. Once upon a time this crossed hill on the right of the manor and killed her while she was at her prayers. It is said that it came up with the tide, and the superstitious say it has since worked miracles.

Chester does not neglect modern activities and conveniences. She ranks as an important railway centre, has twelve square miles of land for potential factories, and thrives on such industries as flour milling, wire and tobacco manufacture, anchor and chain making, and boat-building.

# A CLERIC OF RED BLOOD.

## Anglican Church at Bath, Ont., Was Built by Eccentric Englishman.

The old church at Bath, Ont., which was burned recently connected the early days with some of the earliest events of the province. The loss is serious from a sentimental point of view, for the church goes back to 1817. It has been practically altered in the course of time. Bath lies in the cradle of the province, a village dating back to the foundation of Upper Canada by Loyalist settlers in the 1780's. It is on the shore of Lake Ontario, 17 miles west of Kingston, and opposite Amherst Island.

The first macadamized road in Ontario, from Kingston to Napanee, penetrated this region. The first flour and barley factory in Upper Canada was established in this township in 1817. Henry Finkle, a prominent early resident, was the first man in Upper Canada to emancipate his slaves. The first steamboat to ply Lake Ontario was built near there and launched in 1816.

The Anglican Church at Bath was built by Rev. John Langhorn, an Englishman of energy and vigorous habits. "He was a pious man of the authoritative type," says S. Herrington, in his "History of Lennox and Addington," "and could be seen going about his extensive parish mounted on his pony, with a big cloak over his back, a broad-brimmed hat tied up at the sides, and his stockingless feet encased in low shoes resplendent with large silver buckles. He was an expert swimmer, fond of his plunge in the bay, and frequently swam from the mainland to Amherst Island. He did not forge his outdoor bath even in the coldest weather, and in the winter season would dive through one hole in the ice and come up at another. For some time he was the only clergyman in the district outside of Kingston authorized to solemnize marriages, and made it a rule never to perform the ceremony after 11 o'clock in the morning, and, being punctual himself in all his appointments, he turned the key in the door of the church at eleven if the prospective bride and groom were not on time, and refused to open it again that day."

# LIFE AMONG THE ARABS

## THEIR STRANGE CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES.

No Feasting and Rejoicing When a Daughter Is Born, But the Birth of a Son Is Celebrated With Great Joy—Children Not Ill-treated.

When a daughter is born in the tents of the Arabs of the Sahara, there is no feasting or rejoicing. The father refuses to look at the child, and sometimes repudiates his wife for "giving him no children." For a girl is not looked upon as a child. She is just a girl, and if she had been born at the time that Mohammed was living her father would have thought no more of burying her alive than we would do of drowning kittens.

Mohammed himself says, for his words were inspired by Allah: "Will you attribute to God as a child with a soul the being which grows up decked in ornaments and finery, and always insists upon disputing without reason?"

But the birth of a real child, a son, is celebrated with great joy. However, after the first bitterness of disappointment is over, little girls and little boys are both brought up in the same manner, equally petted and spoiled by their mothers. They play with the goats and the chickens in the warm, sandy, dirty, but supremely happy!

They are kindly treated by their mothers and grandmothers, and still more loved by their fathers, and the father of the girl whose birth he so bitterly deplored insists on her having, when she is six months old, plenty of bracelets and earrings. Even if he must sell an extra sheep, his little Misanda must be properly decked out.

Never is an Arab child ill-treated. Of no country of Europe, not even of England, could such an assertion be made. So they roll about in the sand, these little men and women, the girls arranging their finery, the boys galloping about on little donkeys, wearing long, floating, many-colored garments. These youngsters enjoy life on sanity diet, chiefly milk and dates.

At about ten or eleven the little Arab girl begins to assume the important airs and graces of a woman. She is not yet fully developed, and very intelligent, but she knows that the old women have to do all the hard work of the household, while the young women have a comparatively easy life.

She knows full well she will have a husband, and a dowry will be given her. She will receive the most beautiful jewels and a veil spangled with gold. She will be mistress of the tent during her husband's absence.

She knows that Arab husbands very seldom grow tired of wives hard enough to hurt them. Her beauty and her tact, she feels certain, will make her husband love her and make her happy. She has already noted the effect of her beautiful dark eyes and graceful movements on the men, for women of the massed tribes are allowed to go without veils. Our Celibacy is quite unknown among the Arab women, and every girl of sixteen or eighteen is married.

The first Western girl we have just begun to appear in the East, the men have all come out of their tents to make their morning prayer to the Sun. They are always alert. The leader of the All-Merciful and Pitiful, I seek a refuge with the Lord of the Dawn, against the wickedness of the beings created by Him, and against the night, when they overtake us suddenly."

The voices rise as if the petitioners were in pain, then they gradually drop and the words come slowly, softly, persuasively, breaking at last into sudden sobs. The race that daily uses this prayer can never be degraded, degenerate, what you will, but for all that it must retain some noble souls imbued with profound faith in God, profound pity for their fellow-creatures.

Now the children and the women step out from the tents into the open air, the same busy with their domestic affairs. Husbands and brothers go off to fill the water skins, to collect brushwood, or to seek pasturage, for there is no cultivation or water. Some have to look after sheep, goats, or camels, and others are sent out to kill snakes.

Fuzzy-Wuzzy does not pass without events. Now and then a caravan passes. The birth of a camel is almost as important as the arrival of a new baby. Perhaps a wandering minstrel arrives to play the tambourine, which is an excuse for dancing, full of passionate gesture.

Nothing upsets the repose of the nomad Arabs so much as the death of one of their members. Men come to carry the body, but the women are declared: "Every step you take in carrying a dead body will be worth to you the remission of ten sins, and the substitution of ten good actions for each of these ten sins." The women wail and beat themselves: crying: "My father, my father, my father, oh, my mother, oh, my sister, oh, my husband!"

Each mourner addresses his various laments to his own dead, whether he has lost a near relative or was sustained long ago. The body of the dead lies on the ground, wrapped in seven shrouds. The women claw at their own faces and they rend their garments.

When the evening comes, writes H. E. Wilson in the Newcastle Chronicle, a meal will be prepared prepared again if the little ones and the men are to have any supper. At night all are sleeping beneath the stars, under the brilliant stars. Only the guardians of the fire still watch, and repeat the prayer of "Ashar." "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah."

"That wouldn't stop me," was the answer. "I'd come right down."

**England's Fastest Train.**

The fastest train in England is the 3.45 p.m. from Swindon to Paddington, which does the 77¼ miles in seventy-five minutes.

**Eskimo Mothers.**

Eskimo mothers caress their babies by touching noses. The people of that race make very good and affectionate parents.

**First Screw Collier.**

The first screw collier, the John Bowes, which was built seventy years ago in Britain, is still in use.

# NEW FORM OF FUR FARMING.

## Breeding Chinchilla Rabbits for Their Hides Proves Profitable.

A greater hasiness and more pronounced ignorance seems to exist on the origin of chinchilla than in the case of any other ornamental fur. Most people know it mainly through the frequent cloth imitations and have no knowledge of the animal producing the fur. They have a vague idea that it is tremendously expensive, far beyond the common purse, and understand that it is worn by royalty. As a matter of fact, chinchilla's place in the fur world may approximately be fixed by stating that it is frequently even more expensive than black fox, and that a lady's wrap of this material would fetch anywhere from £10,000 to £15,000. The cost of this fur worn by the late Lillian Russell sold after her death for $35,000.

The chinchilla is a small grey, hopping rodent, of the approximate size of a squirrel, inhabiting the eastern slopes of the Andes in Chile, Peru and Bolivia. It is about ten inches long, exclusive of the long tail, and in the form of its head somewhat resembles a rabbit. It is a difficult matter to obtain the fur owing to the animal's habit of very deep burrowing between rocks. Owing to the constant European demand for the fur, however, the Indians have hunted them for years and found it very profitable. At length the volume of skins leaving the country roused the apprehension of a possible extinction of the valuable animal and the Governments of the countries concerned placed a ban upon the export of animal or pelt.

When chinchilla rabbits were first introduced into England in 1919 and put on the London market they created something of a sensation and pelts realized as high as $10 each.

The raising of chinchilla rabbits for their pelts immediately became extremely popular all over England and Scotland. Whilst breeders who had for years been raising other breeds of rabbits saw greater profit in the new variety and engaged extensively in the cult, there were many wealthy and titled people who saw both a profitable venture and an interesting hobby in the rearing of the little animals and were enlisted into the army of chinchilla rabbit breeders. To-day this constitutes a substantial and growing industry in the British Isles.

The first chinchilla rabbit farm to be established in Canada and it is believed in America, is the Scorton Ranch, at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, owned by George Jennings, a Yorkshireman, who has for years been a successful breeder of foxes. He has been breeding there animals for over three years, with unqualified success, and believes there is a place for them in the domestic fur industry of Canada and the continent.

**Fuzzy-Wuzzy.**

Fuzzy-Wuzzy, a leader of the wild men of the desert who "broke a British square," spent twenty-four years in prison. Digna is the first name, and he led the British a merry dance in the Nile Valley from 1883 to 1891.

Osman Digna was described by Kipling as a "pore benighted heathen," but under his leadership the wild tribesmen called out the best of British leadership in those days and contributed largely to the military reputations of Gordon and Kitchener. He was always a warrior, and he became of a merchant family, one of whose trades was dealing in "black ivory," a grim name given to the slave trafic. About 1870 the Khedive's hold on Egypt began to decline, chiefly because of the abolition of slavery by the Egyptian Government, the convention with Britain, and the activity of British cruisers in the Red Sea. The crushing blow came in 1877, in the capture of a boatload of Digna slaves en route to Arabia.

Digna then started rebellion by inflaming the natives against the British, and years of warfare followed. With the Dervishes on both sides. The square was broken at Tamai, in 1884. Digna had defeats as well as victories, but he had uncanny ability to make his enemies fight each other, even when Kitchener smashed the dervish power at Omdurman in 1898. He became a fugitive, and was not captured until January, 1900, when secret information was given by a shiek of his hiding place.

Fuzzy-Wuzzy was released in 1924. He returned to his old home, where he received from Tommy Atkins the toasting words from Kipling:

"So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Sowdan;
You're a pore, benighted 'eathen, but a first-class fightin' man;
An' 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your 'ayrich 'ead of 'air—
You big, black, boundin' beggar—for you broke a British square."

**Acadia Became British In 1713.**

The territory now forming the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Acadia of the French regime, was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713, but Cape Breton was not ceded until the Treaty of Paris of 1763, which also ceded Canada, which then extended from the Great Lakes to the shores of the Great Lakes. Cape Breton at first was annexed to Nova Scotia. In 1784 Cape Breton was separated and erected into a province, but re-annexed to Nova Scotia in 1820, and has ever since formed part of the latter province.

**Would Not Stop Him.**

By a certain officer high in the command of a European power is told the amazing story of a spectator at the trials of a new type of parachute.

Going up to one of the testers, he put to him the following proposition:

"Supposing the parachute should fail to open after you jumped off?"

"That wouldn't stop me," was the answer. "I'd come right down."

**Used as Shroud.**

Disappointed in love in early life, a woman, who died at Worthing at the age of 101, had carefully kept a nightdress specially made for her wedding trousseau. The garment was never worn, and when she died it was laundered and used as her shroud.

**King George's Yacht.**

King George's famous yacht, the Britannia, is regarded as one of the fastest yachts afloat. She carries 9,225 cubic feet of canvas when in full sail.

# Never Been on Earth

The following strange story of the bellringer of Mexico's City Cathedral and his family, some of whom have never been on earth, is told by P. L. Healey in a New York paper:

From her tiny front window in the high tower, white-haired Grandmamma de Brena looks serenely down on the Cathedral Plaza and sees Mexican history unrolled, oftener than not in scenes of bloodshed.

The de Brenas live up in the clouds, literally and spiritually. They are the bellringer's family, three generations of them, and their ancestral home is in one of the lofty towers of the famous Mexico City Cathedral. The children were born and reared there. The father and mother, for years at a time, never leave their home because the belfry, and Grandmamma de Brena, now seventy years of age, they say, has not once in these new more than forty years past descended to the street level.

Through apertures in the wall of her living room she gets straight into her Heaven—the interior of the vast cathedral, with its solemn masses and gorgeous ceremonies. At matins and vespers, when the bells are rung, with their deep tones the "music of her soul" ascends in prayer to the throne of a world she envies not and has seen only from her peaceful abode in the sky.

The head of this family is Emilia Vasquez de Brena, the aforesaid old lady of seventy.

Mrs. Brena lives with her son, Francisco Brena, a man about forty-eight years of age and successor to his father as custodian of the bells. During five and six years he has not set foot outside the cathedral. Also two children of tender year, both of whom first saw the light of day in their lofty home and have never been outside it.

Odd as it may seem, the Brena family keep their domestic animals in their aerial abode—their hens, chickens and even pigs thriving there. From the rear of their apartments, small windows, much like leper-house apertures, look down on the north side of the cathedral interior. Through these windows the Brena family, pious in the extreme, derive their spiritual nourishment, hearing mass and witnessing the many gorgeous ceremonies for which the cathedral has been noted.

"For Mrs. Brena, the deep tones of the tower bells are music to her soul. She knows little of the world except what she has seen from her lofty point of vantage, but that history has been inrolled before her vision.

To chronicle all the dramatic scenes this old lady has witnessed from the cathedral belfry would not be possible. While a very young girl she more than once saw the stately cortege of the Emperor Maximilian and his wife, Carlotta, and she speaks with awe of the day when the young Austrian ruler was shot to death in the city of Queretaro. She has seen the rise to leadership in the affection of the Government of Benito Juarez and the famous reform laws of his time, under which not only all churches but all merchandise, except the Roman Catholic clergy in Mexico became the property of the nation.

She witnessed the fall of President Sebastian Lerdo, a family legend the establishment of the Government of that grand old man—Mexico—Porfirio Diaz, who was later ousted by Francisco Madero, and who will be replaced again by Diaz, who ruled until 1911. On the downfall of Porfirio Diaz, Mrs. Brena saw the big cathedral plaza and neighboring streets run red with blood, the very entrance to the cathedral harboring hundreds of dead and wounded soldiers.

On the fall of Mexico's Government and the advent of Francisco Madero, when no part of Mexico City was safe during its "tragic ten days," this old lady from the top of the cathedral tower at her feet strewn with the bodies of dead soldiers. She has, perhaps, more lively recollections of that bloody time than any living man or any other period. She describes the dead and wounded at the cathedral doors as appearing to her like a confused mass of human flesh.

Coming to recent history, Mrs. Brena can still see the troops of Francisco Villa drilling in front of the cathedral. She will remember that for all the columns to pass was a matter of four hours. Also she was much impressed by her first view of the funeral of Emiliano Zapata, the Mexican guerilla leader of the south, whose army as it passed she described as "a moving mass of white ants." Zapata's men wore uniforms of white shirts and trousers, having come from the hottest parts of the republic.

The daily life of the bellringing Carranza and the Zapata supporters caused this old lady more horror than anything else within her memory. Carranza troops were in control at hand in Mexico City's main avenues and alternately held and surrendered the National Palace. As that stronghold changed hands the tolling of bells once repaired to the cathedral to continue the exchange of firing from its precincts. Some of the revolutionary forces encamped almost at the de Brena abode to obtain a point of vantage from which to fire down on their opponents.

Mrs. Brena's son, Francisco, now cares for the bells, which are almost his second children, and doubtless his little son will succeed him. The cathedral contains a dozen of nearly three metres, the largest weighing over 25,000 pounds.

The de Brena abode is located 200 feet above street level.

**Tombs of Distant Times.**

The world's oldest stone buildings are reported to have been discovered near the famous pyramids of Sakkara, about fifteen miles south of Cairo. They are two royal tomb chapels of the third Egyptian dynasty, about 4,000 B.C.

Built in a style differing in almost every respect from what is known as Egyptian architecture, the chapels are believed to have been the burial places of princesses or queens. Fragments of gravestones of royal princesses are said to have been found by archaeologists who have been digging on the site.

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**Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.**

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Bring your films to us, 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

**Beef Meal**
**Digestive Tankage**
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**Calf Meal**
**Egg Mash**
**—and—**
**NEW STOCK GARDEN SEEDS FOR EARLY PLANTS**

**GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS**

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**ICE!**

**Ice Preserves Food In all weather**

Special arrangements for private house custom.

Please phone 101, and order your tickets early.

**Denison Bros.**

North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

**CORNS end the pain quickly, *safely***

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the corns, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are thin, antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this *new, simple* corn treatment.

***Dr Scholl's Zino-pads***

Put one on—the pain is gone!

*Worn over a separate box of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies*

**The Haines Shoe Houses**

Daily's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous Brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Mr. R. J. S. Dewar, Deseronto, has been appointed Registrar for Hastings County.

"Iolanthe" will be produced by the Napanee Ladies' Musical Club in Naylor's Theatre, Deseronto, on Thursday evening.

The foundation for the new building of the biscuit factory is rapidly nearing completion, and material for further construction is being assembled.

Rev. A. J. Terrill has accepted the invitation of the Board of Grace Church to remain its pastor for the fifth year, subject to the wishes of the stationing committee.

Among the graduating nurses at Kingston General Hospital, who have passed their final examinations are Agnes Ailaine Russell, Selby; Gladys Lazier, Shannonville, and Edna Jean Cameron, Shannonville.

The Red group at the Young People's League of Grace Church, gathered in 438 of an attendance on Monday night. Mr. Harrison, of Deseronto, gave a splendid address. Rev. H. B. Kenny, of Belleville, speaks next Monday night.

Jacob S. Schryver, one of the old residents of North Fredericksburgh, passed away on Thursday last at the ripe age of 88 years. Mr. Schryver was a life-long resident of the Township and has a very large circle of relatives and friends who will regret his passing.

Mr. Jas. Poulos has applied to the council for a license for a bowling alley. In the meantime, Mr. Poulos is making plans for his new undertaking. Bowling has become a very popular sport in nearby places and will no doubt be a popular sport here, especially in winter.

The remains of the late Mr. Atkinson Wilde, who passed away at his home in Havelock, arrived in Camden East on Thursday, burial being made at the Camden East cemetery. The deceased, who had reached the advanced age of 83 years, was a former resident of the County of Lennox, having lived at Camden East, surviving are a number of relatives in and around Napanee.

There will be a Baseball match on the grounds of the Collegiate Institute, Wednesday afternoon, May 13th, at four o'clock, between N. C. I. and Newburgh High School. The Collegiate Institute team won its first game against an Odessa team by a score of 5-4. The N.C.I. team is playing a good brand of ball and a game with Newburgh will be well worth seeing. The game is free to all and everybody is welcome.

The County Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 28th and 29th, in Trinity Church, Napanee. The public is cordially invited and all Unions are urged to send full delegations. A public meeting will be held on Thursday evening. Good speakers and good programme. Plan to be with us. All meetings in Trinity Church.

Members of the local Badminton Club composed a surprise party who visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willet Dolier, Piety Hill, on Saturday evening. The occasion of their visit was to express their good wishes and to present a handsome club bag to Mr. Douglas Dolier, who is severing his connection with Douglas & Co. here and has accepted a position with an importing house in Toronto. A pleasant time was had by all present.

Boys! Oh, Boys! there's going to be a big time at Picton's Big Victoria Day Celebration, on Monday, May 25th. There will be great Races, a good Ball Game, Pony riders in competition for prizes on their cute little mounts, Exhibition Drill by Picton Collegiate Cadets, and a splendid Band Concert by the Hastings and Prince Edward Regimental Band. It surely is going to be a big day, and a day you cannot afford to miss. So, take in the Steamer Brookville's Excursion to Picton on that date, and enjoy a delightful sail to our neighboring town. The fare is but 75c, return. Boat leaves Napanee at 9.00 a.m., Standard time, returning from Picton 5.00 p.m., Standard time.

Rev. Father Charles J. Mea officiated for the first time in the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Centreville, on Sunday morning. The news of Father Mea's appointment by His Grace, Archbishop Spratt, had preceded the veteran priest, and a large congregation had gathered for the mass at 10.30 o'clock. Father Mea was accompanied by a number of Kingston friends who joined the Centreville congregation for the service. After making the announcement of his appointment by the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Kingson, Father Mea paid tribute to his predecessor, the late Rev. Father McCarthy, and then preached an eloquent sermon on the relations that should exist between pastor and people. Great pleasure was expressed by the Roman Catholic people of the Centreville parish at the appointment of Father Mea as their pastor.

"Love is the fulfilling of the law," Rom. 13-10; "Charity suffereth long and is kind," Cor. 13-14; "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him," Ps. 103-13; "Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ," Eph. 5-20; "The love of Christ constraineth us," II Cor. 5-14; "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits," Ps. 103-2; "He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities," Ps. 103-10; "Christ our passover is sacrificed for us, therefore let us keep the feast, not with the old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth," I Cor. 5-7-8.

O little heart of mine! shall pain
Or sorrow make thee moan,
When all this God is all for thee,
A Father all thine own?

—A BIBLE LOVER.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

## PERSONALS

All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. J. A. Fraser has returned from spending the winter in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Oldham, Yarker, attended the Medical Convention in Toronto last week.

Miss Wrightmeyer, Belleville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wiseman on Thursday.

Dr. Cameron Wilson attended the Medical Convention in Toronto last week.

Mr. Joseph Halpanj, Ottawa, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Laughlin.

Dr. and Mrs. Hollis, Toronto, spent the week-end the guests of her father, Mr. John Hambly.

Mrs. Coleen Stewart, Toronto, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. R. Dafoe.

Mr. Wallace Perry has gone to Vermont for the summer.

Mrs. Daly, of Harriston, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Corkill.

Miss Mildred Perry, Toronto General Hospital, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Geo. Perry.

Mrs. Jas. Laughland is visiting friends in Ridgetown.

Mrs. W. T. Mackenzie is visiting friends in Windsor.

Mrs. Ezra Huffman, Hay Bay, was in Toronto last week, attending the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Roy C. Root leaves this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Stevens in Buffalo, N.Y.

Mrs. Clark, Chatham, returned Missionary from Japan, who is home on furlough, is the guest of Miss Olive Hambly.

Rev. Father Joseph O'Sullivan, editor of the Extension Paper, Toronto, will be a week-end visitor in Napanee, and will address the congregation of St. Patrick's church.

The Rev. Archibald T. Love, rector of Cowansville parish, Quebec, who with his mother has been visiting his cousin, Miss May Reid, New York City, officiated at the Masonic service held in Trinity Intercession Broadway and 155 St., on Sunday evening, May 3rd.

### BIRTHS

**Robertson**—In Richmond, on Thursday, May 7th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robertson, a daughter.

**Sills**—In Richmond, on Saturday, May 9th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills, a son—stillborn.

### DEATHS

**Deare**—At Yarker, on Thursday, May 7th, 1925, George W. Deare, aged 74 years. Funeral Thursday, May 13th, at 10 a.m.

**Schryver**—At North Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday, May 7th, 1925, Jacob Smith Schryver, aged 88 years.

**Wright**—At South Fredericksburgh, on Monday, May 11th, 1925, Matilda Wright, aged 84 years.

**Wagons for sale—See the Mills Co's Adv.**

**Would Change All That.**

A curate's wife from the south of England, who annoyed the villagers in a remote parish of Yorkshire by her assumption of gentility to which they did not consider her entitled, writes Mrs. A. M. W. Stirling in "Life's Little Day," one day entered a cottage where she found the very unsual sight of a duller, not too fully clad, bustly engaged in froning his shirt for Sunday.

She sat down uninvited and announced that she and her husband were removing to another sphere of usefulness.

"Be ye?" observed her host, as he ironed steadily.

"We are sorry, of course, to leave you," she added, tentatively.

"Be ye?" again rejoined her host, laconically.

"But you see," she suggested, slightly nettled, "it will be in some things an agreeable change for us. For in that parish they're nothing but ladies and gentlemen."

Her host looked up, fixing her momentarily with his steely glance. "I reckon ye'll make a bit of an alteration in that," he observed, as he resumed his froning.

**A Million Court Cases In a Year.**

From facts recently compiled it is found that the number of lawsuits begun in all British courts in 1923 was 1,094,627.

**Top-Hats In Parliament.**

In the present British House of Commons there are estimated to be 200 members who habitually wear top-hats.

**WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE**

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

**WM. M. HOWITT,**
**Napanee, - Ontario**

**Chau Floor Wax**

Goes further, lasts longer. 1 lb. covers 1000 sq. ft.

3 sizes: ½ lb. 40c.; 1 lb., 75c.; 3 lbs., $2.00.

Hawes' Floor Wax, 50c. lb.

**Ignorance and Arrogance are inseparable sisters**

when they are not brothers.

Every community has a good assortment of them which seldom grows less.

They are harmless, and even irritable people can get on with them by not noticing their vagaries.

There is a visible advantage in living with the fifty-seven varieties of people, for the superiorities of the gentle folk without pretension shine out in countless ways in unlooked-for comparisons.

**Just Arrived.**

A new shipment of wire shade frames to fit every style of lamp.

A complete stock of lamp shade trimmings. Parchment and parchment frames.

# Summer Stocks Are Here!

## An Extraordinary Purchase of Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses will be placed on Sale Thursday, May 14th

**Regular $14.50 and $15.00 Values . . FOR $6.95 EACH**

These clever looking Dresses are the outcome of a very exceptional purchase by our dress buyer. They happen along now in a most opportune time when women are choosing summer frocks for their numerous activities. Because they are made from silken fabrics they fit in for practically every occasion where one-piece dresses can be worn.

Women, who count the cost, cannot afford to pass-up this golden opportunity to purchase new frocks at this unusually low price.

The assortment is made up of four styles and two fabrics.

**12 HANDSOME DRESSES MADE FROM SILK CORDELAINE IN WOMEN'S SIZES**

This fabric is a special favorite with women, because it moulds the figure closely. It also has a high reputation for service. All dresses exploit the straight-line silhouette, sleeves are set in and are elbow length.

Obtainable in sizes to 44 and in shades of Rust, Brown, Navy, Black.

**HEAVY WEIGHT CREPE-DE-CHENE FASHIONS THE REMAINING NUMBERS**

For Summer, Fashion strongly endorses dresses of this most satisfactory material. They too, come in slender, straight line styles and have kimono sleeves. Artistically combined trimmings decorate the fronts of these numbers, while contrasting bands decorate the hem. These numbers come essentially in Misses' sizes.

We consider these the best dresses we have been able to offer our customers for years and years. See window display. Alterations will be charged for and no dresses will be returnable.

**Remember, Sale starts Thursday, May 14th.**

**FOR THE SEPARATE BLOUSE OR TUNIC**

**THE NEW CREPES ARE WORTHY OF SPECIAL INTEREST. PRICES RANGE FROM $2.00 TO $4:50 YD.**

Among the newest arrivals during the past week were these rich Rayon fabrics direct from New York city. The material is of firm texture, combining rich colored effects in all over designs. Shades will blend with any colored costume. Special price for this line is $2.50 per yard.

Other rich designs and colorings in pure silk Crepe to sell for $2.95 and $4.50 per yard.

You will have no difficulty in selecting the proper material and color combination from this complete assortment.

**NEVER FADE LINEN DRESSES FOR SUMMER WEAR PRICED FROM $10.75 AND $17.50**

The fabric in these dresses is manufactured in Ireland. It is woven from the finest flax. By a special process the linen is completely shrunk so that when made up in dresses we can guarantee to you as absolutely non-shrinkable. The dyes used are permanent, so that we can also guarantee the colors as thoroughly fast.

Styles feature straight line silhouettes, sleeves come kimono or set-in, neck lines come plain or finished with collars. Lace is one of the best ornamentations. Featured in Women's and Misses' sizes. Obtainable in shades of Green, Rose, Copen, Canary, White and Tanbark.

On display now at Robinson's.

**Special Styles For Striped Materials**

*The Simple One-Piece Slip-Over*

Style 6056

6056—Only 1¾ yard of 56-inch striped material is needed for this dress in size 36. The Deltor, a wonderful dressmaking guide included with the Butterick Pattern for the dress, shows you how to lay out your pattern on this small amount of material. Buy your pattern at our Butterick Department and then visit our piece-goods counter where all the new striped materials are on display.

*An Unusual Collar*

Style 6106

6106—This dress is particularly attractive when made in wide bordered and half-and-half materials as well as stripes. Buy your pattern at our Butterick Department, consult the pattern envelope for the amount of material you need and then visit our piece-goods counter. The Deltor included with the pattern shows you with pictures how to make the dress from start to finish.

*Always Use* BUTTERICK PATTERNS *including* DELTOR

**Miss Giles, from Canadian Head Office, is in our Pattern Department to help customers in making selections.**

**WOMEN'S ART SILK VESTS AND BLOOMERS PRICED AT $1.25 TO $2.00**

Ribber Art Silk Vests in pretty shades of Peach, Ping and Orchid. These are Opera style, with silk tape shoulder straps. Size 38 at $1.25; size 40 at $1.50 each.

Strongly made Bloomers to match in ribb Art Silk, elastic at waist and knee. Size 38 at $1.50; size 40 at $2.00 each.

"Harvey" plain knit Art Silk Vests with tailored Opera top. Price $1.65 each.

**WOMEN'S FIBRE SILK STOCKINGS, 49 CENTS**

"Firsts," strong Fibre Silk Stockings, with seamed back and double garter welt. Popular new shades and Black. All sizes, at 49c. pair.

**ITEMS FROM THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT OF INTEREST TO THE PRUDENT BUYER**

Half bleached, finely woven, Union Table Damask that in one or two washings will bleach into fine table covers, superior in appearance than the coarse linen damasks. Comes 70 in. wide, at $1.25 a yard.

Snow White Irish Dimities in dainty checks and stripes, ideal for infant dresses and aprons for grown-ups, 36 in. wide at 60c. yard.

Two qualities in White Middy Twills, both good values, 36 in. wide at 35c. and 50c. y ard.

Horrockses Bleached Twill Cotton, specially woven for night dresses, comes 36 in., priced at 60c. yard. A night dress made of this fabric will out last two or three of the average cottons. You will find it wise in the long run.

Choose Robinson's Staples—they are lowest priced.

**NEWEST IN SPRING HATS OF "BILTMORE" MANUFACTURE, FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN**

The man that seeks distinction in his headgear will appreciate these new "Biltmore" Hats. They feature all the decided style changes that differentiate 1925 from 1924.

All the new colorings that are popular with the well-dressed man are here—and above all "Biltmore" Hats are recognized for their superior quality and lasting shapeliness, and are recognized as the "Master Hats" of Canada.

**BOYS' SUITS—A WONDERFUL SHOWING**

Some have two pairs of Bloomers, some with extra pair of Breeches—all made in up-to-the minute popular styles, and the largest range to choose from in this part of Canada.

Price range is from $5.37 up to $17.50, to fit boys from 10 to 18 years of age.

**AN EXTRA SPECIAL IN BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR BOYS 7 TO 11 YEARS, AT $5.00**

Two styles, closed at neck with black silk cord to tie in bow, or with lapels like the older boys—both Norfolk style, made from "Fox" Serge.

**MEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT OVERCOATS, SPECIAL AT $13.87**

Just a very few of them left. For the man who likes a real bargain. These are coats worth from $17.50 up to $25.00, but are odd lots that we have not a range of sizes.

What a snap for you to secure a real good Overcoat just when you need it, at greatly reduced cost.

Quality, Service, Value.

# THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.